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HIGHGATE OLD CHAPEL.

THE

HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES

OF

HIGHGATE,

MIDDLESEX.

With Illustrations.

By FREDERICK PRICKETT.

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Dedicated

MOST RESPECTFULLY

TO THE

INHABITANTS OF HIGHGATE,

BY THEIR VERY HUMBLE SERVANT,

FREDERICK PRICKETT.

HIGHGATE,
May 28, 1842.

PREFACE.

AMONGST the numerous studies of mankind, few contribute more to enlighten and amuse, than history. We discover in the pursuit mementos and elucidate facts, which, were it not for that interesting and important branch of research, would be nearly excluded from our view. What, in truth, in the form of literature can be more engaging, than to be enabled at one comprehensive glance to survey the evolutions of time, and the extraordinary changes that have taken place from a remote period, in situations and circumstances of which we should be nearly unconscious, but for reference to narrative or tradition.

Scenes of ages past were as important to those who figured in them, as are the scenes of this day to

us, but facilities for handing them down to posterity were not equally the fortune of our ancestors.

The business of an historian is not only to collect and compile facts connected with the subject he treats upon, but so to record them, that they instruct, whilst they entertain, and eventually constitute a basis and a guide for future ages. His toil then is proportionably light, when, from such a field as Highgate, he aspires to accomplish these desirable ends, from a search amongst events that are interesting and important to many connected with the Hamlet, and by no means a work of indifference to the antiquary.

I have endeavoured to place before my readers facts descriptive of this favoured spot, boasting, as it undoubtedly does, of attractions of no ordinary character; some of these, with its picturesque and rural scenery, may probably be known to many, but few are acquainted with its various interesting antiquities; in pursuing them I am aware I have gone beyond the limits of what may strictly be said to belong to Highgate; but having found many incidents connected with the localities closely blended with its history, I have felt justified in embodying them, from a belief, that in thus transgressing, I

not only enhance the utility of the work, but imagine I could not have applied myself to any subject more worthy my labour.

It is manifest, from the many circumstances that have occurred in it, and the illustrious characters who have taken active parts in them, that Highgate has from an early period been of great celebrity.

The sources of my search, I believe to have been amongst the best authorities, and although I have of necessity occasionally extracted largely from them, I have endeavoured to divest the work as much as possible of all tiring matter, consistently with the main object in view.

To many persons I feel especially bound to express my grateful sense of their kindness for the means of ready access to their documents, manuscripts, and books, not by the eulogy of a common-place preface, but by a course pleasing to me, and more strictly due to them—a personal attendance.

Since the work has been in the press, some facts have been received too late to be introduced under their respective heads; this will account for their being noticed in the "Concluding Remarks and Addenda."

Some apology is due to my many subscribers for

the delay in issuing from the press; but the considerate public, and particularly those who have at any time engaged in a similar undertaking, will feel for the delays of correspondents, and the tardy movements of artists, whose labours have been made available to illustrate this work which I trust will be received as a fair topographical account of

HIGHGATE AS IT WAS, AND IS.

FREDERICK PRICKETT.

THE

HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES

OF

HIGHGATE.

This justly celebrated and truly healthful hamlet is situate on a lofty and commanding eminence; its beautiful and extensive views, over a large tract of the adjacent counties of Essex, Kent, Hertfordshire, Surrey, and the contiguous country, and of the great metropolis, together with the salubrity of its air, have gained it a reputation which time will not readily efface. Our earliest topographers, in their records, have given sufficient evidences to hand it down to posterity. Its beautiful and diversified walks in and about the neighbouring villages have caused it to be termed, and deservedly so, one of the most delightful suburban hamlets in Middlesex.

Defoe's voluminous history of that dreadful distemper, the plague, in 1665, is sufficient to prove the salubrity of the air of Highgate. Having carefully

perused that admirable work, I do not find one death recorded, although returns were made from most of the surrounding villages, and even from Watford and St. Alban's. In testimony of this assertion, on reference to the register, it states there were only sixteen burials in Highgate at that period; a very small proportion, when we consider the immense number of contagious corpses brought from the metropolis and buried on Highgate Common. This depository is a hollow near the Muswell Hill road, adjoining the Wood, which with the spot itself still retains the name of Church-yard Bottom, and where at a few feet from the surface have been found vast quantities of human bones, intermixed with darkened strata of earth.

The undiminished purity of the "air we breathe" has long been extolled by physicians of eminence; and many are those who, under Providence, have experienced its salutary influence.

In 1450, an hospital for lepers was established near Highgate, and in 1665 another for children on the Hill, both avowedly to partake of the blessings of this clear and exhilarating atmosphere. The vicinity is scarcely known to be even tinged by the exhalations from the metropolis, whilst for many miles southward of the City, the country suffers manifestly, in both animal and vegetable productions.

Who indeed is there that has not partaken the reviving and cheering influence of this open, pure, and congenial element, on reaching the summit of the hill?

The Hamlet itself is situated partly in the parishes of Hornsey, otherwise Harringy, otherwise Harringay, otherwise Harringee, otherwise Harringhee, otherwise Harnesey, otherwise Harnsey*—Iseldon, otherwise Isendone, otherwise Islington, otherwise Izendune, Isenden, Isleton, Yseldon, and Eyseldon, from Ishel, signifying lower—and St. Pancras; it is bounded on the north by Finchley, on the south-east by Holloway, on the west by Hampstead, and on the south by St. Pancras, and is about 400 feet above the level of the sea.

In Highgate, as well as the neighbouring villages, Chalk Farm, Hampstead, Muswell Hill, Hornsey, Finchley, Camden Town, and particularly at the Highgate archway, various fossil remains have been found, consisting of shells, crabs, lobsters, the teeth and vertebræ of sharks and other fish,

* Dr. Lysons, in his second edition of *The Environs of London*, states Har-inge, the Meadow of Hares, is not very wide of its original orthography.

Again, Norden, in his *Speculi Britannia*, says:—"Harnsey, of some Hornsey, a parish standing neere the Bishop of London's woodes or parkes, which of that place heeretofore had and yet retaine the names of Harnessey Parkes."

of which a list, figured and classed, is given hereafter.

Geologists appear to be undecided as to how these fossils became buried at so great a distance from the surface of the earth. In an article published in *Chambers' London Journal*, it is there supposed "they are accumulated or mixed together from the action of strong currents of water, at some very remote period;" some are of opinion that they were conveyed there, many centuries back, by the overflowing of the sea; and others, that they were buried there in the time of the deluge. It appears then very probable, from the many fossils that have been found, that this place was originally covered with water, and at a very considerable time after the deluge. A late writer states that, "At whatever time the waters may have retired, there seems every reason to suppose that, previous to the arrival of the Romans in England, the adjoining country to the north of Trinovantium (or London) presented one vast forest, uncultivated, and thickly covered with natural wood. In such situations the ancient Britons formed their towns and fastnesses; indeed, Camden has sagaciously suggested that the etymology of London itself might be traced to the British Lhwn (groves), as designating Lhwn Town, or the City in the Grove."

Mathew Paris, in his Life of the Twelfth Abbot of St. Alban's, has given a curious account of the means which were taken to restore the road between the abbey church of that place and the city of London; "for Albanus had become a very popular saint, and travellers and merchants who were going beyond seas resorted to his shrine; but in process of time the way thither became so infested with outlaws, fugitives, and other abandoned beings, in consequence of the impenetrable woods which adjoined it, and which were also full of beasts of prey, that the good pilgrims were in imminent danger of their lives and property."

The forest of Middlesex, says the same author, was the harbour not only of thieves and robbers, outlaws and fugitives, but of several sorts of wild beasts, as wolves, wild boars, stags, and wild bulls.

On the same subject, Fitzstephen, in his *Survey of London*, about 1180, describing the suburbs, says:— "There are corn-fields, pastures, and delightful meadows, intermixed with pleasant streams, on which stand many a mill, whose clack is so grateful to the ear; beyond them a forest extends itself, beautified with woods and groves, and full of the layers and coverts of beasts and game, stags, bucks, boars, and wild bulls." "These wild bulls," adds Fitzstephen's translator, "were probably either buffaloes, or like the

beasts of Andalusia, in Spain, which I presume are small."

The forest of Middlesex subsequently became considerably reduced, and by degrees the wolves, wild boars, stags, and wild bulls exterminated, for it appears Henry VIII. afterwards issued a proclamation for the preservation of his sport, of which the following is a copy :—

"A proclamation y^t noe p'son interrupt the king's game of partridge or pheasaunt.

"Rex majori et vicecomitibus London. Vobis mandamus, &c.

"Forasmuch as the king's most royall ma^tie is much desirous to have the games of hare, partridge, phesaunt, and heron, p'served in and about his honor, att his palace of West^m^ for his owne disport and pastime; that is to saye, from his said palace of West^m^ to *St. Gyles in the Fields*, and from thence to *Islington*, to o^r^ *Lady of the Oke*, to *Highgate*, to *Hornsey Parke*, to *Hamstead Heath*, and from thence to his said palace of West^m^, to be preserved and kept for his owne disport, pleasure, and recreac'on; his highnes therefore straightlie chargeth and commaundeth all and singuler his subjects, of what estate, degree, or condic'on soev' they be, that they, ne any of them, doe p'sume or attempt to hunt or to hawke, or in any

meanes to take or kill any of the said games within the precintes aforesaid, as they tender his favor, and will estchue the ymprisonment of their bodies, and *further punishm^t at his ma^ts will and pleasure.*"

"Et hoc sub p'ecula incumbenti nullatenus omittat.

"Teste meipso apud West^m· vij° die Julij, anno tricesimo septimo Henrici Octavi, 1546."

Having now traced the general appearances of the localities of Highgate, from its probably primitive state down to the sixteenth century, it is necessary to consider the various intermediate historical events that have been recorded; premising, however, that one peculiarly interesting feature in the history, namely, the Bishop's Palace, at Highgate, will receive, as it deserves, notice under a separate head.

There was not until the fourteenth century any public road over Highgate Hill into the northern counties; the main way from Clerkenwell and Gray's Inn Lane being through Maiden Lane;* thence by Hornsey Lane, Crouch End, Muswell Hill, Colney Hatch, Whetstone, and Barnet; this appears from the following extracts:—

In Dr. William Stukeley's *Itinerarium Curiosum*, the following account is given, which, although it refers to a period so ancient as Cæsar's time,—fifty

* This has occasionally been called Black Dog Lane, for a reason which will be hereafter stated.

years before the birth of Our Saviour—is not the less useful as an authority to establish the circuitous course of the original highway.

Speaking of Cæsar's camp, he states: "It was situate where Pancras church now is; his prætorium is still very plain over against the church, in the footpath on the west side of the brook; the vallum and the ditch are visible; its breadth from east to west 40 paces, its length from north to south 60 paces."

"The front of the camp is bounded by a spring, with a little current of water running from the west across the Brill into the Fleet brook. The Brill was the occasion of the road directly from the city occasionally going alongside the brook by Bagnigge; the way to Highgate being at first by Copenhagen House, which is straight road thither from Gray's Inn Lane."

"The camp has the brook running quite through the middle of it; it arises from the seven springs on the south side of the hill between Hampstead and Highgate, by Caen Wood, where it forms several large ponds."

"The ancient road by Copenhagen wanting repair, induced passengers to make this gravelly valley become much larger than in Cæsar's time. The old division runs along the road between Finsbury and

Holborn division, going in a straight line from Gray's Inn's Lane to Highgate; its antiquity is shown in its name—Madan Lane." This is the oldest account extant. The following, however, is nearly as interesting:—

"The auncient Highwaie to High Bernet from Portepoole, now Gray's Inn, as also from Clerkenwell, was through a lane on the east of Pancras church, called Longwich Lane, from thence leaving Highgate on the west, it passed through Tallingdone Lane, and so to Crouche ende, and thence through a Parke called Hornsey great Parke to Muswell Hill, Coanie Hatch, Fryarne Barnet, and so to Whetstone, which is now the common highwaie to High Barnet.

"This auncient highwaie was refused of wayfaring men and carriers, by reason of the deepness and dirtie passage, in the winter season: In regard whereof, it was agreed betweene the Bishop of London and the countrie that a new waie should bee layde forth through the said Bishops Parkes, beginning at Highgate Hill, to lead (as now is accustomed) directly to Whetstone, for which new waie all cartes, carriers, packmen, and such like trauellers yeelde a certaine tole vnto the Bishop of London, which is fermed (as is said at this daie) at £40 per annum, and for that purpose was the gate erected* on the hill, that

* In 1386, by the Bishop of London.

through the same all traueillers should passe, and be the more aptlie staide for the same tole."*

It must not be omitted in this place that, at the period referred to by Norden, Portpool Lane and its neighbourhood were the chief entrances, through Maiden Lane, Mount Pleasant, and Laystall Street, from the northern counties. This is confirmed by the antiquated appearance of the remains of the inns, several of which are still to be seen with the narrow gateways and tiers of galleries, with massive balustrades around the yards, which led to sleeping-rooms for wayfarers.†

This was at a period when it was usual for persons travelling between York and London to make their wills before starting on a journey which occupied three days, including two nights upon the road.

"Hear this, ye railway travellers !!!"

But to return to Highgate. Norden states:—"The name is said to be derived from the High Gate, or the Gate on the Hill, there having been from time immemorial the toll gate of the Bishop of London on the summit of the hill.

"A hill ouer which is a passage, and at the top of the said hill is a gate through which all maner of passengers haue their waie, the place taketh the

* Norden's *Speculum Brittannicæ.*

† The Nag's Head, Bull, &c.

name of the High Gate on the hill, which gate was erected at the alteration of the waie which is on the east of Highgate. When the waie was turned ouer the said hill to lead through the parke of the Bishop of London, as now it doth, there was in regard thereof a tole raised upon such as passed that way with carriage. And for that no passenger should escape without paieing tole by reason of the wideness of the waie, this gate was raised, through which of necessitie all traueillers passe." *

The same authority also states: "Upon this hill is most pleasant dwelling, yet not so pleasant as healthful, for the expert inhabitants there report that divers who have long been visited by sickness not curable by physicke, have in a short time repayred their health by that sweet salutarie aire."

It is fair to assume that the road just described to have been made from the gate on the hill through the park formed a junction with the northern private road, a short distance from the commencement of Finchley common, as shown on the annexed plan, which delineates the scite of the Bishop's Palace, and was formed about the same time as the direct road from Islington to Highgate.

The Holloway road was raised up about the year 1386; for Norden states:—"William Lichfield, a

* Norden.

poor infirm hermit, who caused to be made the causeway between Highgate and Islington, and the grauell was had from the top of Highgate hill, where is now a standing ponde of water."

The ponds being described by Norden in the singular number is not very material, when the time of his writing is considered.

Dr. Fuller says of the causeway, "providing water on the hill, where it was wanting, and cleanness in the valley, which before, especially in winter, was passed with great difficulty."*

Having quoted these various authorities, it appears Highgate hill is of considerable antiquity, and although there is not so much mention in ancient records as might have been expected, many facts may be traced, which tend in a great measure to illustrate it.

The high gate spoken of was an arch, with rooms over, extending from the Gatehouse Tavern to the old burying-ground. The rooms were approached by a staircase in the eastern buttress; and imme-

* So lately as the year 1714, when the Act of Parliament passed for erecting turnpikes on the roads about Islington, Highgate, &c., the preamble stated them to be very ruinous and almost impassable for "the space of five months in the year, and the stage coaches to Islington, eighty years ago, were drawn by three horses, on account of the badness of the roads; the inside fare was sixpence.

diately prior to its removal in 1769 were occupied by a laundress. The period being but 72 years from this date, it is presumed there are still persons in existence who remember its position.

The grandfather of the author has frequently mentioned these facts to him, and gave as a reason for its removal the inconvenience moderately-laden waggons encountered in passing under, from the lowness of the arch. He further added, that many waggons too highly laden were compelled to pass through the yard in the rear of the Gatehouse Tavern (prior, of course, to the erection of the assembly room), and so regain the high road on the northern side.

Whilst on the subject of gates, I must here mention a fact not recorded in the valuable authorities I have quoted, and for which I am indebted to Mr. Park's *Topographical History of Hampstead.* A gate was erected by the Spaniards at the western commencement of Hampstead Lane, by permission of the Bishops of London, for the convenience of travellers to and from the northern parts of England. His words are these:—

"In process of time the Watling Street became so neglected and ruinous, that a new road, eastward of the former, was opened, by permission of the Bishops of London, through their own lands. This road still continues the main communication between

London and the northern parts of England. At the extremities of the episcopal land, gates were erected to take toll for the new privilege of passing over it. One of these, the most elevated, gave name to the village of Highgate; another, called Park Gate, opened upon Hampstead Heath, at the present scite of the Spaniards; the houses near which retained the name long after the gate disappeared, and it is not even yet quite forgotten."

Mr. Parks, unfortunately, does not give his authority, but probably considered the circumstance so recent as not to require any; indeed, there is the strongest probability in support of his statement, when it is considered that Highgate was the southern, and Park Gate the western, entrance to the Bishop's Park. These positions may in fact be admitted as true by reference to the plan of the scite of the Bishop's Palace, the two entrances to which these gates protected. Whether, however, Park Gate had its arch, as at Highgate, has not been ascertained; nor does it appear when toll ceased to be taken at the former.

Be it borne in mind the demesne lands of the Bishop of London are still of considerable extent, in the parishes of Finchley, Hampstead, and Hornsey; and it is not improbable at a remote period they may have been much more so.

The following facts are recorded as having occurred in Harringay Park, viz.,—

In 1386, a hostile meeting took place between the Duke of Glocester and the Earls of Warwick, Arundell, and other nobles.*

Another author gives the following:—

"In 1386, in the tempestuous reign of Richard II., the Duke of Glocester, the Earls of Arundell, Warwick, Derby, and Nottingham, and several other nobles, repaired to arms, for the avowed purpose of opposing Robert de Vere, Earl of Oxford, whom the king in an excess of partiality had created the Duke of Ireland. The place in which they assembled was Harringay Parke, and their party was sufficiently strong to alarm the king, who requested a meeting at Westminster.†"

"On the 13th of November, 1387, the Duke of Glocester and his adherents secretly assembled their forces, and appeared in arms, at Harringay Park, near Highgate, with 40,000 men, a power which Richard and his ministers were not able to resist.‡"

"And on St. Matthew's day, 1397, Edward, Earl of Rutland, the Earls of Kent, Huntingdon, Nottingham, Somerset, and Salisbury, with the Lords Spencer and Scrope, in a suite of red gownes of silke,

* Cook's *History of Middlesex.*

† Nelson's *History of Islington.*

‡ Camden's *History of England.*

garded and bordered with white silke, embroidered with letters of golde, propounded the appeal by them to the King, at Nottingham, in the which they accused Thomas, Duke of Glocester, Richard, Earl of Arundell, Thomas, Earl of Warwick, and Thomas de Mortimer, knight, of the premised treasons, and of an armed insurrection of Harringay Park, traitorously attempted against the king."*

"The Lord Mayor of London and 500 citizens met Henry V. in Hornsey Park."†

"In 1487, Henry VII., on his return to London, after the defeat of Lambert Simnel and his adherents, was met in *Harnesey Parke* by the maior, aldermen, sherriffes, and principal commoners of the City of London, all on horsebacke and in one livery, to attend upon him when he dubbed Sir William Horne, Maior of London, knight; and betwixt Iseldon and London he dubbed Sir John Percivall, Alderman, knight."‡

"The Earl of Essex rode from his house in Seding Lane, March 27, towards Isendune, Highgate, and to St. Alban's that night, accompanied by a great train of noblemen and gentlemen on horsebacke, &c., on his journey to Ireland, in the year 1599,

* Stowe.

† Lyson's *Environs*.

‡ Stowe's *Annals*.

upon his being made Governor and Lord Lieutenant of Ireland."*

THE BISHOP'S CASTLE IN HORNSEY GREAT PARK.

Historians appear to have been at a loss to point out the precise situation of the Bishop's Palace, and some allowance may be made for the difficulty they encountered, when it is considered to have been probably taken down in the fourteenth century.

Norden, in his *Speculam Britannica*, published in 1593, states that Lodge Hill, "A hill or fort in Hornesey Park, and so called Lodge Hill, for that thereon for some time stood a lodge, when the park was replenished with deare; but it seemeth, by the foundation, it was rather a castle than a lodge, for the hill is at this time trenched with two deep ditches, now olde and ouergrown with bushes, the rubble thereof, as brick, tile, and Cornish slate, are in heaps yet to be seene, which ruins are of great antiquity, as may appear by the okes at this day standing, above 100 years growth, upon the very foundation of the building; it did belong to the Bishop of London, at which place have been dated duivers euidences, some of which yet remain in the Bishop's registrie." A writer on Hornsey, of

* Stowe's *Chronicles*.

later date, who does not give his authority, states—"The Bishops of London are said to have had a palace, in the vicinity of which they were accustomed to hunt."

From this, it appears that, as Norden wrote in the sixteenth century, at which time trees of 100 years' growth were standing upon the foundations of the palace, it could not have been in existence at a later period than the fifteenth century; and that it was taken down a short time prior thereto may be inferred from Mr. Lysons, who, in his *Antiquities of Middlesex*, states, that Hornsey Church was built in 1500 with the ruins of the Bishop's Palace.

Richard de Beauvois, when Bishop of London in 1112, granted the chapel at Muswell Hill, to the priory of Clerkenwell, and doubtless resided at Lodge Hill.

There is no question that many other bishops, prior and subsequent to that period, made Lodge Hill their habitation; but the latter portion of the following extract from Lysons, shews the latest period at which episcopal matters transacted at that palace, were registered "The Manor of Hornsey belongs to the see of London from time immemorial; the bishops had a residence, but there does not occur in the episcopal register any act dated later than the year 1306." There is no doubt, however, that many acts were registered prior to that time.

It may thus fairly be inferred that the palace or castle at Lodge Hill, which was pulled down by reason of its age in the fourteenth century, was in the ninth and tenth centuries, or at all events not later than the time of the Norman conquest, the episcopal residence of the Bishops of London.

It is here worthy of remark, that although Mr. Norden with great particularity described the moat as overrun with bushes, and oak trees a century old growing on the foundation; also that Newcourt, in his *Repertorium*, and a few other writers of later date, have noticed the same circumstance; still the former, although he appears to have had the means, omitted to state the precise spot; and the latter not to have been possessed of sufficient curiosity to search for the remains or proofs of such interesting antiquity.

With so little data, then, to assist, I at one time despaired of throwing any light on this subject, but hoped by one further search amongst records, to which I had obtained access, to get some clue that might enable me to sustain a continuous history down to this period. I believe I have succeeded, and without tiring the reader with a detail of the step-by-step progress towards my object, will at once adduce proofs, to show the precise position

of the Bishop's Castle, as it stood upwards of eight centuries ago.

In the award plan of the parish of Hornsey the field numbered 631 is called Lodge Hill; it is bounded on the west by a wood, which reaches from thence up to Hampstead Lane, near the entrance lodges of Ken Wood Estate. This wood is of considerable extent, and goes still by the name of the Bishop's Wood. Lodge Hill is the fourth field south-westward of the manor farm-house, on the north road between Highgate and Finchley, and is intersected by the line of division between Hornsey and Finchley parishes; it is peculiarly prominent as the highest spot of ground in the centre of the demesne lands of the Bishop of London, of which Lodge Hill and a very considerable extent of property still form a part; the views from the palace or castle must therefore have been most commanding, and particularly overlooked the approaches from the north.

The trenches spoken of by Norden unquestionably formed a moat around the Bishop's Palace. This sort of protection, I need not tell my readers, was usual to buildings of that class in the eleventh century. The form of the moat is still visible, and is seventy yards square; the site of the castle is still uneven, and bears the traces of former foundations; it is somewhat higher than the ground outside the

trenches. The portion of the moat, which still remains, consists of a spring constantly running, and is now used as a watering-place for cattle; the aged bushes on its banks may yet be seen drooping into the refreshing stream.

> "But now the sounds of population fail,
> No cheerful murmurs fluctuate in the gale,
> No busy steps the grass-grown footway tread,
> For all the blooming flush of life is fled:
> All but yon widow'd, solitary thing
> That feebly bends beside the plashy spring;
> She, wretched matron, forced, in age, for bread,
> To strip the brook with mantling cresses spread,
> To pick her wintry faggot from the thorn,
> To seek her nightly shed, and weep till morn;
> She only left, of all the harmless train,
> The sad historian of the pensive plain."
>
> GOLDSMITH'S *Deserted Village.*

The plan which I have annexed, delineates the precise position of the moat and the palace; and the contemplation upon these curious incidents of years gone by, will amply repay a visit to this spot.

Lodge Hill is a portion of King's Arms Farm, and the property of Anthony Salvyn, Esq., as lessee under the Bishop of London.

Since the situation of the palace mentioned by Norden has thus been indubitably established, it will naturally occur to my readers, to enquire by what routes Lodge Hill was approached; a reference to the plan will shew one from the road, through the park,

leading from the arched gateway, which formerly stood by the present gatehouse ; and the other leading through the Bishop's Wood from Park Gate, which formerly stood at the Spaniards, both of these are elsewhere treated upon as Highgate and Park Gates.

The following deserves its share of interest, as confirmatory of the Lodge, or Castle, having stood in Hornsey Park :—

" In the year 1441, Roger Bolingbroke, an astrologer, and Thomas Southwell, a Canon of St. Steven's, were taken up for a conspiracy against Henry VI., when it was alleged that Bolingbroke endeavoured to consume the King's person by necromantic art, and that Thomas Southwell said masses in the Lodge at Hornsey Parke over the instruments which were to be used for that purpose."

MANORIAL CUSTOMS.

The Manor of Harringay has been before referred to as belonging to the See of London, and was leased in 1645 to a Mr. Smith, for £120 per annum. Lands descend in this as well as the Manor of Cantlers, otherwise Cantlowes, according to the custom of gavel kind, respecting which the following is explanatory, although they vary in almost every Manor :—

" Gavel kind. a tenure or custom belonging to

lands in the county of Kent. The word is said by Lambard to be compounded of three Saxon words, *gyfe, eal, kyn*, or *omnibus cognatione proximis data.* Verstegan calls it *gavel kind,* or give all kind, that is, to each child his part; and Taylor, in his history of *Gavel kind,* derives it from the British, *Gavel,* that is, a hold, or tenure, and *cenned generatio,* or *familia;* and so *gavel cenned* might signify *tenura generationis.* It is universally known what struggles the Kentish men made to preserve their ancient liberties, and with how much success those struggles were attended; and as it is principally here we meet with the custom of gavelkind, though it was, and is, to be found in other parts of the kingdom, we may fairly conclude that this was a part of their liberties; according to Mr. Selden's opinion, that gavelkind before the Norman Conquest was the general custom of the realm. The principal and distinguishing properties of this kind of tenure are these: 1st. The tenant is of age sufficient to alienate his estate by feoffment at the age of fifteen; 2d. The estate does not escheat in case of an attainder and execution for felony, their maxim being, 'the father to the bough, the son to the plough;' 3rd. In most places he had the power of devising lands by will, before the statute for that purpose was made; 4th. The lands descend not to the eldest, youngest, or any one son only, but to all the sons together, which was indeed anciently the

most usual course of descent all over England, though, in particular cases, particular customs prevailed"*

MANOR OF ST. JOHN OF JERUSALEM.

A portion of the Hamlet on the south side of Hornsey Lane is in this manor; the name is derived from its having formed part of the possessions of the Knights Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem, a religious order instituted about the beginning of the twelfth century. The grand house belonging to this order stood on the site of St. John's Square, by Clerkenwell, of which the ancient gateway there forms at this time the most striking remains. Such was the real or pretended humility of these knights, that they at first styled themselves *Servants to the poor servants of the hospital at Jerusalem;* and, to express their poverty, took for their seal the representation of two men riding on one horse; but by the munificence of some of our kings and nobility, together with the accession of lands and possessions which they received on the suppression of the knights templars (temp. Edward II.), the Order was found, at the dissolution of religious houses, to be endowed with lands to the yearly value of £2385 12*s.* 8*d.*; and about the year 1240, they are said to have possessed 19,000 lordships or manors in different parts of Christendom."†

* *Cyclopædia Britannica.* † Camden's *Brittania.*

MOUSEWELL HILL.

"There formerly stood at Muswell Hill, called Pinsenall, a chappel, sometime bearing the name of our Ladie of Muswell, where now Alderman Row hath erected a proper house; the place taketh the name of the well of the hill (Mousewell Hill), for there is on the hill a spring of faire water, which is now within the compas of the house. There was for some time an image of the Lady of Muswell, whereunto was a continual resort in the way of pilgrimage, growing, as is (though as I take it) fabulously reported, in regard of a great cure which was performed by this water upon a king of Scots, who, being strangely diseased, was by some divine intelligence advised to take the water of a well in England, called Muswell, which after long scrutation and inquisition, this well was found and performed the cure; absolutely to deny the cure, I dare not, for that the High God hath given virtue unto waters to heale infirmities, as may appear by the cure of Naaman, the leper, by washing himself seven times in Jordan; and by the Poole Bethseda, which healed the next that stepped thereunto after it was moved by the angell."*

This spring is on the east side of Colney Hatch Lane, in Clerkenwell Parish. (*See* p. 18.)

* Norden, vol. i., p. 653.

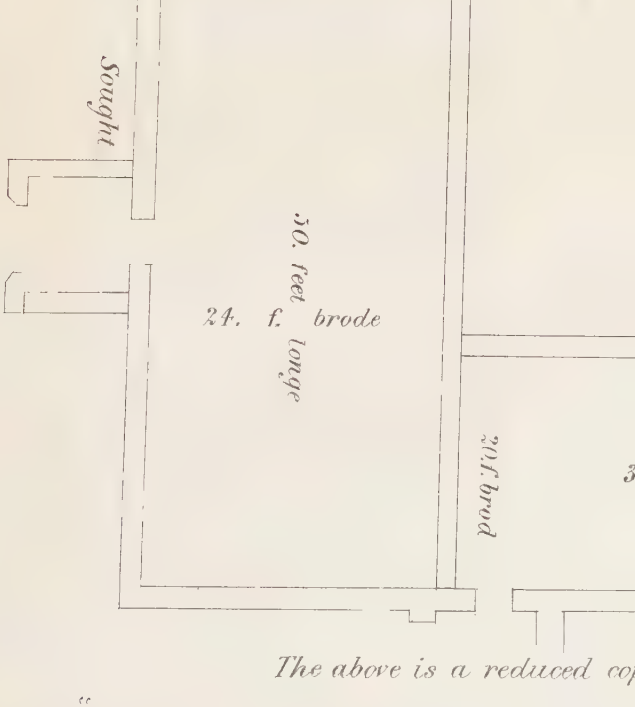
GRAMMAR SCHOOL, CHAPEL, AND BEQUESTS.

This important feature in the history of Highgate claims, as it deserves, a considerable share of notice. It appears to have had its origin, at a very early date, with a class of men not now met with, and to have been subject to numerous fluctuations. Inconsiderable, however, as was its commencement, and the variableness of its progress during a period of upwards of three centuries, it is matter of sincere gratulation to find it soundly established in these times for the promotion of religious and useful education of the youths of Highgate and its vicinity.

In the preceding article, I have noticed the pilgrimages made to the well on the hill at Mousewell, and it is not inconsistent to connect those pilgrims with the hermits who doubtless occupied the small chapel and ground at Highgate at that period; "indeed, could the history of this hermitage be accurately traced, there is little doubt that it would be found to have been one of those cells or humble dwellings which, in the earlier periods of our history, were scattered over the most wild and unfrequented parts of the country, and no part could have been much more wild than this—the summit

PLAN of the OLD CHAPEL & Conve

89. fote



The above is a reduced co

"The Plott of Highgate Chappell & Frescole

of a steep hill, miles distant from any church, and to which no road conducted; to this hermitage probably a small room or chapel was attached, where, before the cross, or perhaps some image of the tutelary saint, the hermits who occasionally resided there, or pilgrims journeying to our Lady of Muswell, offered up their vows, and performed the superstitious ceremonies of their religion."

The following interesting history is extracted from Newcourt's *Repertorium*, vol. i. page 65:—

"On the scite where the present chappell stands, stood from time immemorial a chappell for the ease of this part of the country, called the chappell of St. Michael. This hermitage, or chapel, was in the gift of the Bishop of London; and, on the 20th February 1386, Robert de Braybrook,* then Bishop of that See, gave it to one Wm. Lichfield, a poor infirm hermit; it was next granted by Bishop Stokesley, in 1531, to William Forte, a hermit, and supposed to be the last of Highgate, in consideration of his good

* But here we must not omit the particular mention of Robert Braybrook, Bishop of London, sometime Lord High Chancellor of England, who died August 27, 1404, the fifth Henry IV., above 260 years before the ruin of this Church in 1664. Notwithstanding this distance of time, upon pulling down the stone work, and the removal of the rubbish, his body was found entire, the flesh still enclosing the bones, on the breast there was a hole made, I suppose by accident, through which one might view, and handle his lungs.—*Dugdale.*

services to the said Bishop, to pray for his soul, and the souls of his predecessors, and the souls of all the faithful deceased."

The Chapel was then granted by Bishop Grindall, in 1565, to the Grammar School, with the houses, edifices, &c., gardens and orchards, together with two acres of pasture abutting on the King's Highway. For some reasons which do not appear, the same chapel and land was again granted, in 1577, to John Farnham, reserving fourpence per annum to the Crown. He afterwards sold the ruinous cottage or chappelle, in 1583, to the Receiver General of the School, who, in the March of the following year, released the same to the Governors of Sir Roger Cholmeley's School, one of whom he afterwards became.

In Norden's *Speculam Brittannica,* the situation of the School is thus described.

" At this place is a free school builded of brick, by Sir R. Cholmeley, knight, sometime Lord Chief Justice of England, about the year of Christ 1564; the pencion of the master is uncertaine ; there is no usher, and the schole is in the disposition of sixe governors or feoffees ; where now the schole standeth was an hermytage, and the hermyte caused to be made the causeway between Highgate and Islington, and the grauell was had from the top of Highgate

Hill, where now is a standing pond of water." Mr. Lysons, in his second edition, states, that Bishop Aylmer, who succeeded Bishop Grindall, had a house near Highgate, which was burnt down.

"Anno Dni 1562, Sir Roger Cholmeley, knight, lord chief baron of y. Exchequer,* and after that lord chiefe jvstice of the King's Bench, did institvte and erect, at his owne charges, this pvbliqve and free gramer schoole, and procvred the same to be established and confirmed by the letters patent of Queene Elizabeth, hee endowing the same with yearelye mayntaynance,† which schoole Edwyn Sandys, lord bishop of London, enlarged, ani dni 1565, by the addition of this chappel for divine service, and by other endowments of pietie and devotion, since which the said chappel hath been enlarged by the pietie and bovnty of divers honble and worthy personages."

To show that Sir R. Cholmeley was in high favor, he received a grant, by patent, from Henry VII., of the manor of Shutt-up-Hill, otherwise Hampstead, which at his decease went to his two daughters.‡

Sir Roger Cholmeley§ appears to have turned his

* Inscription formerly affixed at the west end of the chapel.

† The Records of the Rolls Chapel describe two messuages in the parish of St. Martin with Ludgate, and a messuage in Crooked Lane, of the value of £10 13*s.*, for this purpose.

‡ Highmore on *Public Charities.*

§ His father, Sir Richard Cholmeley, was knighted by the

attention to the law, and so effectually that he became successively reader in Lincoln's Inn, a bencher of that society, serjeant at law, king's serjeant, chief baron of the Exchequer, and, finally, chief justice of the King's Bench. It appears, however, in the 1st of Queen Mary, Sir R. Cholmeley, still holding the appointment of lord chief justice of the Queen's Bench, was with Sir Ed. Montague, lord chief justice of the Common Pleas, committed to the Tower, for drawing up the testament of King Edward VI., wherein his sisters were disinherited.*

Sir R. Cholmeley was, however, afterwards enlarged, but not regaining his high appointments he settled at Hornsey, after an active life, spent amidst the eventful scenes of those turbulent periods, where he appears to have passed the evening of his days in literary retirement.

Having then from his own energies, and without paternal aid, raised himself to such distinguished eminence, and out of sincere gratitude to God for his own advancement, a few years before his death he entertained the desire, participated in by many other pious and distinguished Protestants, of endowing a public grammar school, for the diffusion of knowledge and the maintenance of true religion; having

Earl of Surrey, in 12th of Henry VII., for his services against the Scots, who had given aid to Perkin Warbeck.

* Stowe's *Chronicles*, page 613.

then accomplished his laudable purpose in the foundation of a school at Highgate, he died in 1565, after conveying estates for its support.

In a note to a pamphlet, published in 1823, the following Minute appears to have been made, immediately after the rebuilding of the school and chapel:—

"M^{d} that the fyrst stone of the Chappell and Free Scoole at Higate was leyd the 3rd day of Julye, 1576, and the same Chappell and schoole was finished in Sept^{r}. 1578."

The Chapel appears to have been in its zenith, both in its appointments and frequenters, in the seventeenth and the commencement of the eighteenth centuries; indeed, about the latter period, and long before the means of divine worship had began its universal extension, this was the only chapel for a considerable distance around, and consequently resorted to by nearly all classes. In those times Highgate Green had its tempting promenade, cheered by reflections on Gospel truths and happy in abundant hopes—

> "Such as you find on yonder sportive green,
> The squire's tall gate and churchway walk between,
> Where loitering stray a little tribe of friends,
> On a fair Sunday, when the sermon ends."
>
> CRABBE'S *Village*.

The old chapel consisted of a chancel, nave, two

aisles, and galleries. The chapel becoming inadequate to the accommodation of the neighbourhood, and fast sinking into a dilapidated state, was taken down in the year 1833. Of the ministers who have officiated at various times in this chapel may be noticed the Rev. Mr. Felton, who not being interred at Highgate, will not be included in the obituaries; he was author of the learned dissertation on the Classics.

Since so little remains to denote this place of public worship, incidents once of interest only, become, as time advances, precious relics; the following records, and the elevation of the west and only entrance, hereto appended, will be particularly acceptable.

"Edward Pauncefort, Esq., in 1705, ordered the plate to be double gilt at his own charge."

"William Bridges, Esq., in 1706, gave a new clock and surplice, and a common prayer book, to the chapel."

"Sir Edward Gould, in June, 1712, gave a velvet pulpit cloth and cushion with a gold fringe."

"Mr. William Thatcher, Senior, in 1713, gave a silver plate to collect the sacramental money in, and surplice."

"Sir William Ashurst, in 1717, bought the organ, three branches, and two dozen sconces for the pews."

"Lady Pritchard gave by will 50*s.* yearly for ever, to be distributed by the minister of the chapel, to ten poor old maids of the hamlet of Highgate; or widows, when no old maids can be found."

"The Lady Moyer, in 1720, gave the velvet cloth to the communion table."

"The Lady Child gave two Common Prayer Books, bound in velvet, for the altar."

"Mr. John Scoppin gave a suite of fine damask linen for the altar."

"Mr. Edward Stanton paved the altar with black and white marble, at his own cost."

"The Communion plate, were two silver flaggons, given by Mrs. Jane Savage, widow, one silver chalice and cover, and one silver plate for the bread."

The above account was corrected to 21st Dec. 1771.

The clock, on its removal from the Chapel, was put up at the residence of Joseph Claypon, Esq., on Hampstead Heath."

The black and white paving, removed from the altar, has been laid down in the hall at the residence of Mr. Ridgway, on Kentish Town Hill.

The organ was sold and removed to a chapel in the country.

Some of the monuments of the old Chapel have been fixed in St. Michael's Church, and some in the Church at Hornsey.

Two small portions of the walls of the chapel, with window openings, still remain.

"*Rules, laws, and statutes made by Roger Martin, Knight; Roger Carew, Richard Hodges, Jasper Cholmeley, Gent.; John Langley, Alderman; and John Kytchyn, Esquire, then Governors, in pursuance of the powers invested in them by the Charter, and signed by them*, 14*th December*, 1571.

"Be it known to christian people by these presents, that whereas Sir Roger Cholmeley, late of London, Knight, deceased, in his lifetime, by the license of our dread Sovereign Lady Elizabeth, the Queen's most Excellent Majesty that now is, hath erected a Free Grammar School in the town or hamlet of Highgate, in the county of Middlesex, for the education and bringing up of youth in virtue and learning. And whereas, the said Queen's Majesty, by her said license under her highnesse's great seal of England, at the humble suit and petition of the said Sir Roger Cholmeley, of her grace especial, hath authorised, nominated, and appointed Sir William

Hewit, Knight, now deceased, Sir Roger Martin, Knight, by the name of Roger Martin, Esq., Alderman of the same city, Roger Carew, of Hadleigh, in the county of Middlesex, Esq., Richard Hodges, of Highgate aforesaid, Gent., and Jasper Cholmeley, of Lincoln's Inn, in the same county, Gent., to be governors of the landed covenant chattels of the said free school, and hath also given authority and power to the said governors, by the said licence, or the more part of us, with the assent of the Rev. Father in God the Lord Bishop of London for the time being, to make, ordain, and establish from time to time such good laws, statutes, and ordinances concerning the good government of the said free school as to us or the more part of us, by the assent aforesaid, as be thought necessary and convenient; therefore we, the said Sir Roger Martin, Knight, Roger Carew, Richard Hodges, and Jasper Cholmeley, Gent., together with John Langley, Esq., Alderman of the city of London, and John Kytchyn, Esq., whom we have chosen to be governors with us in the place of the parties deceased, of one assent, liking, will, and agreement, *according to the trust reposed in us,* upon good deliberation, advice, and counsel had, and also by the good assent and consent of the Rev. Father in God Edwin, Lord Bishop of London, have made, appointed, and decreed certain rules, laws, and sta-

tutes to be obeyed as hereafter followeth. That is to say—

"First. Imprimis, we order and decree *according to the will, mind, and intent of the said Sir Roger Cholmeley, Knight*, founder of this free school, that there be an honest and learned schoolmaster appointed and placed to teach the scholars coming to this free school; which schoolmaster that so shall be placed, be Graduate of good, sober, and honest conversation, and no light person, who shall teach and instruct young children as well in their A B C and other English books, and to write, and also in their grammar as they shall grow ripe thereto, and that without taking any money or reward for the same, other than is hereafter expressed and declared.

"Second. We will and order, that any schoolmaster that shall be placed to teach in the free school shall *say and read* openly, at the chapel at Highgate, *next adjoining* to the said free school, the service now allowed and set forth by the Queen's Majesty, and that decently and orderly according to her Majesty's injunctions, in the form following, *that is to say*, every Sunday and holiday, *morning and evening prayers;* every Wednesday and Friday morning, prayers with the Litany; and on Saturdays and the vigils of every festival day and holidays in the

year, evening prayers, the same service to be said and read at hours mete and convenient, saving that on any the first Sunday of every month in the year the said schoolmaster shall not say the morning prayer in the said chapel, because the inhabitants of the said town or hamlet of Highgate are, by the ordinaries of that place, appointed upon every such Sunday to resort to their several parish churches to hear common prayers and sermons, and to receive the holy communion there; and that the same schoolmaster shall not have nor take any cure elsewhere, neither read any service publicly but in the said chapel at Highgate, being only a chapel of ease for the inhabitants of the said town of Highgate, and for that purpose erected by the founder, *that* the schoolmaster for the time being should not only teach and instruct children *in learning* and good letters, but also should say service in the said chapel in the manner afore specified.

"Thirdly. That the said schoolmaster do commit no manner of waste upon any of the houses, neither intermeddle with the felling or lopping any of the timber trees growing about the chapel, nor upon any the lands, without the license of three of us at the least, upon pain that he shall forfeit for all waste committed, treble the value thereof; and for every tree to be felled without our license, or three of us, 10*s.*;

and for every tree he shall top, 6*s*, 8*d*. of lawful money, which shall be employed towards the repairing of the free school and chapel aforesaid.

"Fourthly. We also order that the said schoolmaster teach the number of forty scholars, and not above, which number shall be furnished out of the towns of Highgate, Holloway, Hornsey, Finchley, or Kentish Town, if there be so many, or else of the other towns thereto adjoining, or otherwise by the discretion of us, or the most part of us, and our successors, for which number, except only four, the master shall take no money or other reward, by agreement between him and any of the parents or friends of the said children, his scholars.

"Fifthly. Acknowledging God to be the author of all knowledge, learning, and virtue, we order that the said master of this free school, with the scholars, at seven of the clock every morning, do, devoutly kneeling upon their knees, pray to Almighty God, according to the due form which shall be prescribed unto him by the Bishop of this diocese.

"Sixthly. And afier prayers, he *do remain* in the school, diligently teaching, reading, and interpreting, or writing till eleven o'clock in the forenoon, *and not to depart but upon very urgent and great causes.*

"Seventhly. We order, that by one of the clock

after dinner, he do resort to the school again, there to remain with the scholars, *teaching them aforesaid,* till five or six of the clock of the night, according to the time of the year: viz,, till five in the winter, and till six in the summer season; and then, devoutly kneeling upon their knees, to pray in the form afore specified.

"Eighthly. We order, that the master of the free school for the time being shall receive quarterly, for his wages, fifty shillings, the same to be delivered by the hands of us, or one of us, or our assigns; and also that he have his dwelling-house rent free, and all other charges, as in repairing the said schoolmaster's house in all reparations, borne and allowed necessary according to the view from time to time to be taken by us, or any of us, our successors or assigns in that behalf.

"Ninthly. We will, *that the schoolmaster absent not himself from the school above ten days in the year,* nor so long but upon urgent and good cause, to be allowed of us, or the more part of us, and that in that time of his absence he shall provide a sufficient learned and honest man to supply his room in the said school, upon pain to forfeit towards the repairs aforesaid for every day that he shall be absent above the said ten days, two shillings.

"Tenthly. We will, that the master of the said

school shall have towards his living and maintenance, over and above his said wages, two acres of ground, lately inclosed out of Highgate common, with the garden and orchard to the said chapel adjoining, and also shall have yearly out of the wood of the Lord Bishop of London in Hornsey, eight loads of fire wood, provided that the said fire wood be expended within the house, and not sold away by the said master, nor spent elsewhere, without the special license of us.

"Eleventhly. We will that every scholar that shall be admitted into the free school shall pay the box fourpence at the time of his admittance, which money shall be employed by the master for books to be bought, to remain in the same school, at the oversight of us from time to time, or one of us at least; and also we will that every scholar, at his first admittance, shall from henceforth pay to the schoolmaster, for and towards his better relief, only fourpence.

"Twelfthly. We will that the master of the school do himself endeavour to the *continual perfecting* of all the scholars of the same grammar school, and of his part do truly and faithfully observe and keep all the points and articles within these our aforesaid orders contained, as by the same orders thereof more plainly doth and may appear; and

finally, if the said master shall manifestly or willingly neglect, infringe, or break any of these our orders now made, or hereafter to be made, being thereof thrice warned by us, or any two of us, and notwithstanding continues the breach thereof without present reformation and amendment, that then it shall be lawful to and for us, or the more part of us, the same master so offending, forthwith to expel and put out, and to place another honorable and honest man in his room and office, according to the letters patent of our first corporation.

"Thirteenthly. And finally, for that we desire to have these laws and statutes now made, and hereafter to be made, kept inviolate, we will and order that the schoolmaster of this free school, from time to time, for his part shall stand and remain bound unto us in twenty pounds by obligation, with condition that he shall truly and effectually perform all our orders and laws, made and to be made, touching and confirming this free school, and the good government of the same.

"In witness whereof, as well we the said governors as also the said Rev. Father in God Edwin, Lord Bishop of London, testifying his assent of Johnson Charle, now elected, to be schoolmaster of this free school, to this present writing indented interchangeably our hands have set. Given the 14th day of

December, A.D. 1571, and in the fourteenth year of the reign of our sovereign Lady Elizabeth, by the grace of God, Queen of England, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c."

EDWIN LONDON, { ROGER MARTYN, JOHN LANGLEY, JOHN KYTCHYN, JASPER CHOLMELEY, RICHARD HODGES.

On referring to the first rule, allusion is made to instruction in A B C and other books ; and, as the singular expression may be liable to misconstruction, I feel justified in introducing the following extract from a pamphlet, published in 1822, respecting it:—

"It is particularly worthy of remark that the A B C here alluded to, *does not mean the alphabet*, but absolutely a black-letter book, called *The A B C with the Catechisme :* 'that is to say, an instruction to be taught and learned of every child before he be brought to be confirmed by the Bishop.' "

"This book," says Walpole, "was by a Royal authour, Henry VII. of England." It was printed in his reign, again in the reign of Edward VI., and reprinted in 1633, and contains a numeral table, the catechism, and certain "godly graces"; but, singularly enough, *does not contain the alphabet.* This little tract concludes with this distich:—

"This little catechisme learned
By heart, for so it ought;
The primer next commanded is
For children to be taught."

Being desirous to give the best history of this school, from an early and almost remote period, I have been compelled to conduct my readers through a mass of detail, which, to some, may appear not particularly interesting; but the facts, as compressed, I felt could not possibly be omitted, consistently with the object of this work.

Amongst the eminent men who received their education at this school, may be noticed Nicholas Rowe, Esq., commentator on the works of Shakspeare, and author of seven tragedies, among which are *The Ambitious Mother* and *Tamerlane.* He was also the translator of Lucan's *Pharsalia*—an account of the wars between Cæsar and Pompey. He was born in Bedfordshire in 1673, and died in 1718.*

Turn we now, from the mists of years gone by, to the more pleasing reflection upon the present constitution of the school, and the able management under which so useful a foundation must thrive, and yield important benefits to society.

* *Illustrations of Shakspeare.*

As regards the present funds, it requires but little comment to show their flourishng and prosperous state, when compared with the former, which were in—

		£	s.	d.
1565	-	10	13	4
1634	under	20	0	0
1756	under	50	0	0
1762		98	10	0
And in 1794	-	166	0	0

In 1574, John Martin, by surrender at a manor court, charged a copyhold tenement at Highgate with a payment of 20*s.*, towards paying the master's salary. This sum is received from an estate at Hendon, as well as £1 6*s.* 8*d.* left by Mr. Jasper Cholmeley. Another rent charge was given by Mr. John Dudley, who died in December, 1580, and by his will gave to the school £2 per annum, which he charged on a messuage at Stoke Newington.

By the judicious management of the governors, under whose controul the school is, the funds have been most materially improved; the original number of youths educated on the foundation was forty; but owing to the liberal and extended system of tuition imparted, and the indefatigable exertions of the present master (the Rev. John Bradley

Dyne), the numbers have been nearly doubled; the additional youths paying a stipulated sum per annum.

It is understood that, as the funds advance, the Governors will found exhibitions for scholars, at £50 each, for four years, at either Oxford or Cambridge; so that, at no very distant period, this school may be expected to rival those of Harrow, Rugby, and others on similar foundations.

The present Grammar School is a substantial brick gothic building, and has the following inscription on a tablet on the West front:—"S^{r}. Roger Cholmeley, Kn^{t}., founded in 1565, this building, erected in 1819."

"Mr. Carter, master of this school, and reader at the chapel, was ejected during the civil wars, and treated with great cruelty by the Puritans."*

The annexed plan of the old chapel and free school, upon a reduced scale, as granted by Bishop Grindall, in 1565, will show its then form and dimensions.

By an arrangement which came into operation about the year 1824, the statutes were remodelled, so as to conform more suitably to the state of society at that period, and the wants of those who reside in the locality.

* Lysons' *Environs.*

The Summary of the new rules is as follows :—

The Schoolmaster to be a graduate in holy orders, Instruction to be confined to the Latin and Greek languages ; and the principles of the Christian religion, according to the doctrine and discipline of the Church of England.

Forty scholars, and no more, out of Highgate, Holloway, Hornsey, Finchley, Kentish Town, or other towns adjoining, to be admitted by the governors.

No boy to be admitted under 8 years of age, or above 18.

Each boy, on admission, to pay 21s. towards the library.

The qualification of boys, before admission, is, that they shall read and write, and understand the two first rules of arithmetic ; a certificate to this effect to be given by the master.

The master and scholars to attend regularly divine service.

The master may admit boys, in addition to the forty, at £12 12*s.* per annum.

The above comprises the education to boys on the foundation, but additional masters have been provided in mathematics, geography, history, writing, and arithmetic, on payment to the master of £8 below the third form, and £6 above.

Boys on the foundation are received by the master at £15 15*s.* per annum, to include the above instruction.

PRESBYTERIAN CHAPEL.

The following interesting correspondence will show that, about the year 1758, a Presbyterian Society, of some respectability, was established at Highgate. The meeting-house stood on the Eastern side of Southwood Lane, and on the site of the present Baptist Chapel. The ministers were of some note in those days, and very zealous partisans of their sect.

The following correspondence appears in *The Gentleman's Magazine* for 1798:—

"Mr. Urban,

"Your account of Mr. Wilkes is, on the whole, very correct. His mother was a dissenter; and I know it for an undoubted fact that his father also constantly attended, at the time of his death, the dissenting meeting in Southwood Lane, Highgate. That Presbyterian congregation, which was formerly very respectable, has been of late years much on the decline, and is now totally

dissolved. I preached to that congregation nearly two years, and buried two of the oldest members of that society. From them, and from the clerk of the place, who had been in that situation nearly forty years, I learned that old Mr. Wilkes used to come to that meeting in his coach and six: his son, when a young man, has been occasionally there."

"I will now, Sir, add the names of some of the ministers who had the care of that Society.

"Rev. Dr. Sleigh.

"Mr. Hardy, who died at Highgate.

"Dr. Towers, so well known for his various writings.

"Rev. David W——, since dignified with the title of High Priest of Nature.

"Rev. Samuel Tice.

"The most spirited exertions were made by this gentleman to restore the society to its former respectability, but without avail. Few persons have been more respected than Mr. Tice, both by the Episcopalians and Dissenters; during his ministry at Highgate, a separation took place, and part of the congregation subscribed to build a place nearly opposite, which is now totally in the Methodists' connection.

"Rev. J. Baptist Pike, M.D.

"Rev. Alexander Crombie, LL.D., author of *A Defence of Philosophical Necessity.*

"PHILALETHES."

"MR. URBAN,

"I wish to correct a small inaccuracy in my last, page 126, where I have said the separation of the Presbyterian meeting at Highgate was during the residence of Mr. Tice; but the fact is, it was before that gentleman came to Highgate.

"The Methodist meeting is nearly opposite, built on a fine scite of ground, commanding a very rich and luxuriant view in front. It was opened in 1778, by Mr. Brewster, of Stepney.

In addition to what I have said of the ministers of the Presbyterian meeting, I would add, that Mr. Rochamont Barbauld, who married the celebrated Miss Aiken, officiated also for some time at this meeting. He has of late years been settled at Hampstead.

"During Mr. David W——'s ministry, the meeting was admirably attended; and Highgate Chapel being shut up for repairs, the greatest part of the members of the Establishment attended, during the interim, at the dissenting meeting.

"PHILALETHES."

The Methodist chapel here alluded to was taken down about eight years since.

DORCHESTER HOUSE AND LADIES' HOSPITAL.

There are few spots on the summit of Highgate Hill, possessing greater interest, in a peculiar point of view, than that which is now understood as the Grove and Pemberton Row.

In order, duly to consider the character attached to that locality, up to the fourteenth century, it is necessary to bear in mind, that prior to the roadway through the Arch or High-Gate being constructed, this spot formed the termination of the public road northward; and, as is usually found in the precincts of great properties, had its share of importance and influence on that account. It is to be regretted so few facts have been preserved, illustrative of events, which must have comprised prominent features in the early history of the Grove; but although these now offered, fall far short of the detail the subject deserves, they still abound with incidents of days of comparative greatness.

Many years have passed since the Grove was known as Highgate Green, with its grassy walks, and shady avenues, the scenes of exercise and harmless merriment.

DORCHESTER HOUSE, OR LADIES' HOSPITAL.

"Where are the swains, who, daily labour done,
With rural games play'd down the setting sun;
Who struck with matchless force the bounding ball,
Or made the pond'rous quoit obliquely fall?"

CRABBE'S *Village*.

But there are still those spared who well remember the rows of stately timber loftily rising on its bold summit, as landmarks inviting and cheering the notice and solicitude of the distant mariner. Too many of these trees have been mercilessly sacrificed, but those remaining are of great age, and shew the pains formerly taken to ornament Highgate Green.

From documents in the author's possession, it appears that in 1685 an admission was made of "all that piece or parcel of waste of the Manor of Cantlers before the walls of divers messuages there lately erected, where before stood a certain capital messuage of the late Henry Marquis of Dorchester." Again: "All those eight messuages where formerly stood a capital messuage or mansion-house of Henry late Lord Marquis of Dorchester, together with all the edifices, barns, stables, gardens, orchards, courtyards, commodities, and appurtenances to the same belonging, situate and lying in Highgate aforesaid."

Likewise in the same admission: "One piece or parcel of the waste of the Lord of the Manor lying upon Highgate Green."

On comparing these with an ancient map, the scite of Dorchester House, which subsequently became the Ladies' Hospital, is undoubtedly denoted. It stood on the spot where the residences occupied by Mrs. Gillman and Mr. Saltwell now are, and a portion of the materials were probably used in erecting those and the adjoining houses.

On examining the elevation of Dorchester House with Pemberton Row, a remarkable similitude will appear in the character and style of the pedimented dormers, cornices, and heavy roofs.

Mr. Lysons, in referring, as hereafter noticed, to the marriage, at Highgate, of the daughter of the Marquis of Dorchester, speaks of him as having a house at Highgate.

Among the early occupants of the houses erected after the removal of Dorchester House were Sir Francis and Lady Pemberton,* for, on referring to the same map, the northernmost house is described as being "formerly in the occupation of Dame Ann Pemberton." The houses have since borne this name.

Of later date stood a mansion called Grove House, the front being 130 feet in width, and the depth 40 feet: the newly-formed carriage drive to Hampstead Lane is on its scite. It was in existence

* Now occupied by Mrs. Jones.

in 1782; but the stabling, which was of considerable dimensions, surmounted by a turret and clock, were not removed till the year 1828; and the probability is, that some portion of the walls still remain on the premises occupied by Mr. Wakefield.

Connected with Highgate Green, the following is interesting; it appears in an old comedy, called *Jacke Drum's Entertainment,* 4to., 1601. On the introduction to the Whitsun morrice dance, the following song is given:—

"Skip it and trip it nimbly, nimbly;
Tickle it, tickle it lustily;
Strike up the tabor, for the wenches favour;
Tickle it, tickle it lustily.

"Let us be seene on Hygate Green,
To dance for the honour of Holloway;
Since we are come hither, let's spare for no leather,
To dance for the honour of Holloway."

Mr. Lysons, in his *Environs of London*, states, in his account of Dorchester House,—"About the year 1685,* one William Blake, a woollen draper in Maiden Lane, Covent Garden, set on foot a scheme

* This is evidently erroneous, for the Court Rolls, in 1685, referring to Pemberton Row, state the houses were on the scite of Dorchester House and premises; consequently, the Hospital must have been founded some years prior. The number of children, and their clothing, in 1667 and 1675, are described in p. 56.

for establishing an hospital at Highgate, for the education and maintenance of about forty fatherless boys and girls, to be supported by the voluntary subscriptions of ladies, and to be called the Ladies' Hospital, or Charity School. The boys to be taught the art of painting, gardening, casting accounts, and navigation, or put forth to some good handicraft trade, and to wear the uniform of blue lined with yellow. The girls to be taught to read, write, sew, starch, raise paste, and dress, that they be fit for any good service. The projector, according to his own account, had himself expended the greater part of his fortune, namely £5,000, upon the undertaking, by purchasing Dorchester House and other premises. He published a book now rarely to be met with, called *Silver Drops, or Serious Things,* being a kind of exhortation to the ladies to encourage the undertaking."

Prefixed to this work are several letters of application to individuals, whose names do not appear written on behalf of the hospital boys. As a frontispiece to the book is a print of Dorchester House and his own mansion at Highgate; the margins of the print are full of notes, in which he complains of the want of encouragement which threatens to defeat his plan, and laments that he is treated as a madman. He observes, that if Sir Francis Pemberton, Mr. Wm. Ashhurst, and his own

brother, F. Blake, would yet comply, all might be immediately forwarded, to the great advantage of the Town of Highgate. Dr. Combe, to whom I am indebted for the loan of this book, has "also a very scarce print, upon a large scale, of the Ladies' Charity School, a large building, which seems to have been altered from Dorchester House, as represented in the smaller print. A note to the great print informs the public, that a subscriber of £50 may send any boy or girl, French or English, into the hospital; and it is recommended as a proper charity to send some of the children of the distressed French Protestants, which, it is observed, would be advantageous in matter of language, It may be collected from passages in *Silver Drops*, that some boys had been received into the hospital, and that subscriptions had been collected, but the undertaking soon dropped."

"The allowance of the housekeeper, per day, was one bottle of wine, three of ale, six rolls, and two dishes of meat."*

This curious work contains copies of letters from Wm. Blake, addressed to twenty-six noble and other ladies, but gives no names; it has also enthusiastic sayings, under the head of "Short Hints but Sound Truths in Great Humility;" with "Short Sayings of the Wise, or Queen Mary's Martyrs;" and a general

* *Silver Drops.*

exhortation; closed by describing himself as housekeeper to the Ladies' Charity School.

The book, for the loan of which I am indebted to J. Clarke, Esq., of Kilburn, and from which the above is taken, is a presentation copy to Madam Newland, and I have been enabled to trace the names of the following ladies to whom most of the others were presented; namely, Ladies Winchester, Pierpont, Northumberland, Salisbury, Ranelagh, Falkland, Clayton, Player, Pemberton, Warwick, Vare, and Mesdames Love, Pilkington, Newland, Smith, Ashhurst, and ten others. All the letters end in phrases similar to the following:—"So prays all of us;" "So pray one and all we poor hospital boys;" "So pray all we poor boys," &c., &c.

In 1667 there were thirty-six poor boys well educated, boarded, and clothed, their clothing was blue and yellow; and in 1675, the books belonging to the school consisted of two English, eighteen Latin, and three Greek.

The following letter from Mr. H. Lemoine to the editor of *The Gentleman's Magazine,* is interesting:—

"Mr. Urban,

"It is said upon the inscription stone, lately put upon the front of Aldgate charity school, that that was the first institution of a Protestant

charity school by voluntary subscriptions; but by the testimony of a scarce old book, which some of your numerous readers may have somewhere seen, I can declare this to be an erroneous assertion.

"The book I allude to is called *Silver Drops, or Serious Things,* but when and where printed is unknown, as it has no title, therefore no imprint, but by the style and manner is evidently before the beginning of this century; by the last page, it appears to be written by one Blake, housekeeper and schoolmaster to a charity, which totally maintained and educated forty boys and girls, and was situated at Hampstead.* The subscribers to the foundation were all ladies, who, among other good acts, maintained an evening lecturer in the house, a portrait of which is appended to the book. There are three other prints subjoined, one an emblem of Charity, another a figure of Time, and last a page of butterflies—I suppose meant as characteristic of vanity. By these books being usually bound in turkey, I am led to suspect that they were only meant as presentation copies to the subscribers to the charity, which accounts for their scarcity."—From page 630, 1796.

The following is from the pen of an eminent antiquarian and book collector:—

* This must be a misprint.

D.B.'s Remarks on "Silver Drops." *

"A scarce little printed book, without date, called *Silver Drops; or, Serious Things*, I doubt not was written in the year 1666, during the Mayoralty of Sir Thomas Bludworth, see page 67, vide also the *History of London,* in the months of February or March, in that year, see page 253, by William Blake, woollen draper, living at the sign of the Golden Boy, corner of Maiden Lane, at the end of Bedford Street, Covent Garden. The author was a pious and quaint philanthropist in support of the Protestant cause, by his earnest appeal to the noble and wealthy ladies of the City of London and elsewhere to contribute, at their sole expense, for maintaining and educating forty poor boys born in the Parishes of Highgate, Hornsey, and Hampstead, in training them up in the religious principles of the Church of England. He, therefore, as founder to that design, was in the capacity of housekeeper at the Ladies' Charity School-house, at Highgate; and the treasurer, for that institution, chosen by himself and others, I doubt not, was the unfortunate Alderman Henry Cornish, who served the office of Sheriff in 1680, and who was, in the reign of James the Second, tried and convicted

* For these interesting remarks, I am likewise indebted to J. Clarke, Esq., of Kilburn.

for high treason by the Papists, and was by them, on the 23rd October, 1685, most barbarously hung, drawn, and quartered, facing his own house, at the end of King Street, Cheapside.

"The schoolmaster was not, as H. Lemoine imagines, William Blake, the woollen draper, but a Minister, as thirty-six poor boys declare, on referring to their memorial or petition to a lady, in page 69."

On referring to that page, the concluding words certainly are "praies thirty-six of us and our minister also," but Mr. Lemoine speaks of the ladies having maintained an evening lecturer in the house; the probability therefore may be, that he was the minister alluded to by the boys, and not William Blake.

The suggestion of Mr. Lemoine seems fully borne out that the Ladies' School at Highgate was of prior date to that at Aldgate, and probably the first established after the reformation.

In the four copies I have obtained access to, an elevation of the Ladies' School House is affixed, and as the subject of such an establishment is full of interest, I have appended a copy of the engraving to this work.

I must now pass from this scarce and singular little volume which, in addition to the testimony it affords of the Ladies' Charity School House having

been especially founded for the diffusion of the principles of the reformed religion, carries with it a remarkable instance of eccentric enthusiastic philanthropy and devotion to the cause, in which the founder appears to have made great sacrifices.

WHITTINGTON'S STONE.

"About the year 1390, it is recorded that Richard Whittington was travelling to Highgate, for at the foot of the hill stands an upright stone, inscribed 'Whittington Stone,' which marks the spot where another originally stood, traditionally said to have been that on which the celebrated Richard Whittington sat down to ruminate on his hard fortune, on his way back to the country, after he had been induced to run away from his master's house, on account of the ill usage he experienced from the cook maid.

"The tradition relates, that while sitting pensively on this spot, his ears were on a sudden assailed by a peal from Bow bells, which seemed to urge him to retrace his steps in the following distich :—

> "'Turn again Whittington,
> Thrice Lord Mayor of London.'

"The original stone, which lay flat on the ground

was broken into two pieces; these fragments were removed some years back by the surveyor of the roads, and placed as curb stones against the posts at the corner of Queen's-head Lane."*

Tradition also states that the stone was placed on the above spot at Highgate Hill by the desire of Whittington, after he had risen to wealth and eminence in the city, for the convenience of mounting or dismounting his horse at the foot of the hill, in his rides which he was accustomed to take in the neighbourhood.

The following is the inscription on the present stone, which, for want of proper protection, is so defaced as to be scarcely discernible:—

"Whittington Stone.
Sir Richard Whittington, thrice Lord Mayor of London.

1397	. .	Richard 2nd.
1409	. .	Henry 4th.
1419	. .	Henry 5th.

Sherriff in 1393."

Sir Richard Whittington built the original Newgate, part of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, the east end of Guildhall, and, it is supposed, he was the original founder of the Whittington Alms Houses.

Stowe's *Survey of London*, 1603, page 498, states,—"The hospital, or almes house, called God's House, for thirteen poor men, with a colledge

* *Beauties of England and Wales.*

called Whittington Colledge, founded by Richard Whittington, mercer, and suppressed; but the poore remaine, and are paid their allowance by the mercers."

The following anecdote of Sir Richard Whittington, from Nelson's *History of Islington*, will not be uninteresting.

Some idea of the wealth of Sir R. Whittington, and the little value he set on money, may be inferred from the following circumstance:—At an entertainment given to King Henry V. at Guildhall, after his conquest of France, the king was much pleased with a fire which Sir Richard had caused to be made of choice woods, mixed with cinnamon, cloves, and other spices and aromatics. The knight said he would endeavour to make it still more agreeable to his majesty, and immediately tore and burnt in that fire the king's bond of 10,000 marks, due to the Mercers' Company, and divers others to the amount of £60,000 sterling, an immense sum in those days.*

* Sir Richard Whittington was interred in the church of St. Michael, and had a splendid monument erected to his memory by his executors. Thomas Mountain held the rectory, with the mastership, when the college was dissolved (the scite is now Paternoster Church), and possessed by an ungovernable spirit of avarice and folly, imagined that immense treasures were deposited with the body, which he determined to convert to his own use. With this sacrilegious intent, he opened the tomb, where he

LAZAR HOUSE AT HOLLOWAY.

In John Stowe's *Survey of London*, 1603, p. 500. it states—"Finally, that one William Pole, yeoman of the crown to King Edward IV^th., being stricken with a leprosie, was also desirous to build an hospital with a chapel to the honour of God and St. Anthony, for the relief and harbour of such leprous persons as were destitute in the kingdom, to the end they should not be offensive to others in their passing to and fro; for the which cause Ed^d. IV^th. did by his charter, dated the 12^th of his reign, give unto the said William Pole a certain parcel of his land, lying in his highway of Highgate and Holloway, within the County of Middlesex, containing 60 feete in length, and 34 in breadth."

The same work describes the situation to be near Whittington Stone.

KEN WOOD.

Caen Wood, or Ken Wood, is now the seat of the Right Hon. the Earl of Mansfield.

found nothing but the body wrapped in lead. Vexed at his disappointment, he stripped the lead from the bones; and the worthy mayor was thus raised and buried a second time by those who valued his memory.

The earliest notice of it appears in Neale's *History of the Puritans,* from which the following is an extract:—"Venner, the fanatic, who created a disturbance at the head of the fifth monarchy men, in January, 1661, sought a retreat with his followers for a short time in Ken Wood,"

And it is also thus referred to in *The Beauties of England and Wales:*—"A house on Ken Wood estate is said, by Mackay, in his *Tour through England*, to have been then lately the residence of the Duke of Argyle. This nobleman devised the property to Lord Bute, of whom it was purchased in 1755, by the first Earl of Mansfield, Chief Justice of the King's Bench (then Attorney General)." The mansion is a noble structure of the Ionic order, exhibiting two handsome fronts, the principal of which, towards the north, has two projecting wings, and an enriched entablature; a terrace wall ranges along the whole of the south front, and the central division has a rustic basement, sustaining pilasters crowned with a pediment; a long and low wing with entablature, supported by three-quarter columns, stretches itself on each side, one of which forms the library, and the other the conservatory. The various apartments are of eminently fine proportions, and their decorations of the most elegant and unassuming character; the sides of the music room and

the ceilings of the library are beautifully painted,* and contain some very fine productions of Claude of Lorraine; also a portrait of Pope, and another of Betterton, both painted by Pope, said to be the only two he ever produced: likewise a full length portrait of the first Earl, by Martin, and a bust of him, by Nollekens. There are also many scarce works of other artists of eminence. This beautiful room was designed by Adams, and is sixty feet in length, by twenty-one in breadth. The grounds are made up of graceful undulations, and enlivened by several spacious sheets of water, ornamented by Cedars of Libanus of considerable height, one of them planted by the Chief Justice with his own hands; a large portion of woodland enriches the domain, and a fine serpentine walk displays to the visitor the various beauties of this diversified tract, while the vistas are judiciously formed, casually exhibiting land unconnected with the estate, but adding to its picturesque and rural beauty.

At a distance from the mansion is a neatly constructed dairy, decidedly unequalled in taste and fittings-up by any building of the kind for many miles around London.

The agricultural erections display the judgment of the late noble owner, for whom they were constructed,

* By Julius Ibbetson.

and the disposition and management of the farming operations, justify the appellation of its being a model farm, worthy the imitation of landed proprietors.

THE RIOTS OF 1780.

Those who have lived only in peaceful times, as we happily do now, can form but an inadequate conception of the horrors of warfare abroad, or of the confusion and misery of popular tumults at home.

Scenes of the latter description have not been enacted in the great metropolis since those of the year 1780, commonly called the "Gordon Riots;" and many there must still be who remember too feelingly the troubles they entailed on numberless sufferers.

Detachments of the Cambridgeshire Militia were stationed in Highgate and Hampstead, and large quantities of ammunition deposited in the vaults of the churches. As far as display went, preparations appear to have been made for defence, rather than prevention, for in the incursions of the rioters into the suburbs, and even to Highgate, the demands made at the houses for money were complied with, as a means of momentary security; and numberless were the sums, varying from one shilling to five, extorted at the doors of the panic-struck inhabitants;

in fact, it became unsafe for any person without a blue favor, denoting his concurrence in the lawless proceedings, to appear in the streets or roads during several days, and this even in the midst of the military.

As time advances, the reflections upon those tumults by sufferance, arise to our imaginations in proportion to the thankfulness we ought all to participate in that we have been spared the realities of similar outrages.

Amongst the sufferers by the ravages of the infuriated mobs of those days, it is well known the first Earl of Mansfield* was one ; his house in Bloomsbury Square was burnt to the ground on the 6th June, 1780,† and himself and Lady Stormont escaped only by hastily quitting it. Maddened by this and many other unchecked excesses, the word of command was, "to Ken Wood," intending the mansion there should share a similar fate. The routes of the rabble were through Highgate and Hampstead, to the Spaniard's Tavern, kept at the time by a person named Giles Thomas. He quickly learnt their object,

* Then Lord Stormont.

† The loss was estimated at £30,000. His books in the valuable library cost £10,000 ; they comprised the choicest collection of scarce manuscripts ever known in the possession of an individual. Lord Stormont's note books were also destroyed, an irreparable loss to the bar.

and with a coolness and promptitude which did him great credit, persuaded the rioters to refresh themselves thoroughly, before commencing the work of devastation; he threw his house open, and even his cellars for their entertainment, but secretly despatched a messenger to the barracks for a detachment of the Horse-guards, which, arriving through Milfield Farm Lane, intercepted the approach northward, and opportunely presented a bold front to the rebels, who by that time had congregated in the road, which then passed within a few paces of the mansion. Whilst some of the rioters were being regaled at the Spaniards, others were liberally supplied* with strong ale from the cellars of Ken Wood House, out of tubs placed on the road-side. Mr. William Wethcrell† also, who attended the family, happened to be on the spot, and, with great resolution and presence of mind, addressed the mob, and induced many to adjourn to the Spaniards for a short period. The liquors, the excitement, and the infatuation soon overcame the exhausted condition of the rabble, who, in proportion to the time thus gained by the troops, had become doubly disqualified for concerted mischief; for, great as were their numbers, their daring

* By Mr. John Hunter, an old, faithful, and respected steward of the late Earl's.

† Grandfather of Mr. N. T. Wetherell.

was not equal to the comparatively small display of military which the leading rioters felt, would show them no mercy; they instantly abandoned their intentions, and returned to the metropolis in as much disorder as they quitted it.

To the disgrace of the government, this was almost the first authoritative check given to those misguided people, and certainly first induced the vigorous measures, which ended in bringing those in power to a consciousness of their duties and their strength; and (however melancholy the process) of restoring confidence to the naturally stricken metropolis and its suburbs.*

Thus providentially was rescued from demolition that fine structure which still embellishes Ken Wood; and thus also was preserved a gallery of paintings, and a library, which would have been a loss equalled only by the destruction of the valuable legal productions in Bloomsbury Square.

* The following is copied from a receipt of one of the constables of the Hundred of Ossulston:—"Received 8*s*. 6*d*., being the proportion taxed and assessed for and towards the payment of the several taxations and assessments which have been made upon the said Parish, (amounting to the sum of £187 18*s*. 7*d*.,) towards an equal contribution, to be had and made for the relief of the several inhabitants of the said Hundred; against whom, the several persons who were damnified by rioters within the same Hundred, in the month of June, 1780, have obtained verdicts, and had their executions respectively.

It may not be improper here to notice the possibility of the motives being questioned, that induced a desire to destroy the property of Lord Stormont, in riots which emanated in the intolerant "No Popery!" cry of that period. The open denunciations of the subtle leader, and the stifled machinations of his reckless followers were, at first manifestly directed against papists only; but such were the lengths to which they were suffered to be carried, that the hopes of the lawless became universal, and Roman Catholics even, swelled the rabble of associates in plunder; in fact, it became fair game to the lower orders of all denominations, to attack, without regard to origin or religious opinions, the residences of the nobles and principal merchants in the metropolis—more particularly those who, from a sense of duty, had ventured to take an active part in aiding the prosecution and conviction of the rioters.

Amongst the objects of their vengeance, was Viscount Stormont,* who, being Chief Justice of the King's Bench, necessarily had to enforce the law against numbers of those misguided men; this he did with such resolute impartiality and justice, that it eventually brought upon him the destruction of his house in Bloomsbury Square, and suggested the hope of further spoliation at Ken Wood.

* Created a Peer of England in 1792.

It was, therefore, his high legal attainments, and his unflinching, uncompromising character as a judge, that marked him for a sufferer in those calamitous troubles.

Before quitting Ken Wood, it should be recorded that his late Majesty William the Fourth paid a visit on the 23rd of July, 1835, to this seat, accompanied by several members of the Royal Family, the Duke of Wellington, and many of the Nobility. On that occasion, a grand entertainment was prepared by the late Earl of Mansfield, and a triumphal arch erected on Hampstead Heath, under which the King condescended to receive an address from his loyal subjects. The visit was held as a day of festivity in Highgate and Hampstead, and will long be looked back to with grateful recollections.

THE SPANIARDS, NEW GEORGIA, AND PARK GATE.

This house of entertainment was erected on the scite of a small lodge occupied by the keeper of Park Gate; it was afterwards taken by a Spaniard, from whom it derived the name, and has been known for many years as a place of recreation.

The following account of the gardens appears in a MS. description of Middlesex:—

"Its gardens have lately been improved and beau-

tifully ornamented by the ingenuity of Mr. William Staples, who, out of a wild and thorny wood full of hills, valleys, and sand-pits, hath now made pleasant grass and gravel walks, with a mount, from the elevation whereof the beholder hath a prospect of Hanslop steeple, in Northamptonshire, within eight miles of Northampton; of Langdon Hills, in Essex, full sixty miles east; of Banstead Downs, in Surrey, south; of Shooter's Hill, Kent, south-east; Red Hill, Bucks, south-west; and of Windsor Castle, Berks, west. These walks and plats this gentleman hath embellished with a great many curious figures, depicted with pebble-stones of various colours."

From the same MS. is taken the following account of New Georgia, a cottage, two stories in height, with gardens, which stood at the northern extremity of the road, opposite the western lodge of Ken Wood; it was said to be in Turner's Wood, and is now enclosed in Lord Mansfield's grounds, viz.:—

"This humourous cottage was erected by its inhabitant the same year Queen Caroline died; it hath on it the following inscription:—'I, Robert Caston, begun this place in a wild wood, stubbed up the wood, digged all the ponds, cut all the walks, made all the gardens, built all the rooms with my own hands; nobody drove a nail here, laid a brick or tile, but myself; and thank God for giving me

such strength, being 64 years of age when I begun it.'

"Here the owner sheweth you several little rooms, and numerous contrivances of his own to divert the beholder; and here the gentleman is put in the pillory, and the ladies are obliged to kiss him, with such other oddities; the building is irregular and low, of wood, and the ground and wilderness is laid out in a delightful romantic taste."

It appears, some ingenious contrivances were formed to amuse and alarm visitors; for, in 1748, these singular grounds were interspersed with representations of various reptiles, so connected with mechanism, as to make efforts of attack upon parties who unsuspectingly trod upon a board or a spring. It is not improbable, the consequences of those frights caused the disuse and decay of New Georgia, about the year 1770, which was the last time the remnants of this species of mechanism was in operation.

The Gentleman's Magazine for 1748, speaking of the Marquis of Worcester's inventions, has the following quaint expression:—"No. 86. A chair made alamode, and yet a stranger being persuaded to sit in it, shall have immediately his arms and thighs locked up, beyond his own power to loosen them."

"An invention worth having for amusement (the

late ingenious Mr. Winstanley had a contrivance to raise a skeleton before a stranger, who should put his foot in a slipper), and the chair at the house near Hampstead Heath, called New Georgia, which sinks on a person sitting in it, is of the like kind, but not so innocent."

There may be still persons living who remember being lowered in this chair, and finding themselves suddenly amongst figures of apparently animated serpents and vipers.

Connected with these grounds, was a thickly-planted maze, which afforded considerable amusement to visitors.

It has already been stated, that Park Gate* stood at the Spaniards: the communication between this and High Gate is probably of equal, if not of anterior date; but two diversions of the road have since taken place, very much to its improvement, as hereafter shewn.

On referring to the plan, the original road will be recognised as passing from the Spaniards along the hollow, between the trees now standing within the grounds; it went close to the mansion of Lord Mansfield. This will denote also the route of the rioters in 1780; and indicate, without possibility of question,

* In a map to Camden's *Britannia*, published in 1772, the park gate is mentioned.

the road which branched therefrom, and constituted the western entrance through the Bishop's Wood, to the castle or palace at Lodge Hill.

The old road being narrow, and nearly impassable, a new and more direct road was made, affording to the traveller, on leaving the Spaniards, or approaching it from Highgate, a beautiful burst of panoramic scenery of vast extent; another part of the road was also straightened by Lord Southampton, prior to which it passed within twenty-seven feet of his seat Fitzroy House, and entered Highgate, a short distance from the arched gate already spoken of.

REMARKABLE BUILDINGS.

Arundel House, traditionally said to have been on the Bank, at Highgate, was famed in English history as the residence of the Earls of Arundel, the place of imprisonment of the Lady Arabella Stuart in 1611, and the scene of the last moments of that great luminary Lord Bacon in 1626, elsewhere noticed: it was a building in the Elizabethian style, and even in later days afforded a tolerable idea of the disposition of the roomy apartments and former decorations. The projecting walls of the west front, and the stone munnions to the

spacious windows, were objects of pleasing interest. It was occupied for many years prior to being taken down in 1825, as a school. The external boundary walls of the gardens still bear traces of antiquity.

CROMWELL HOUSE

Is supposed to have been built by the Protector, whose name it bears, about the year 1630, as a residence for General Ireton, who married his daughter and was one of the commanders in his army; it is, however, said to have been the residence of Oliver Cromwell himself, but no mention is made either in history, or in his biography, of his ever having lived at Highgate. Tradition states, there was a subterraneous passage from this house to the Mansion-house hereafter noticed, but of its reality no proof has hitherto been adduced. Cromwell House was evidently built, and internally ornamented, in accordance with the taste of its military occupant. The staircase, which is of handsome proportions, is richly decorated with oaken carved figures, supposed to be of persons in the General's army, in their costume; and the balustrades filled in with devices emblematical of warfare. On the ceiling of the drawing-room are the arms of General Ireton; this and the

ceilings of the other principal apartments are enriched in conformity with the fashion of those days. The proportions of the noble rooms, as well as the brickwork in front, well deserve the notice and study of the antiquarian and the architect. From the platform, on the top of the mansion, may be seen a perfect panorama of the surrounding country.

LAUDERDALE HOUSE

Is supposed to have been built about the year 1600, and to have been for many years the residence of the Earls of Lauderdale, eminent as statesmen and warriors, in English history. Those who remember this house some years since describe the internal arrangements to have borne testimony of its antiquity; indeed, the entrance-hall, which is probably still in its primitive state, the delightful terrace on the southern side, and the walls of the garden, thoroughly testify the remnants of ancient days.

The following tradition was forwarded to the author by a correspondent:—

"Lauderdale House was formerly the residence of Nell Gwynne, mistress of Charles the Second, and mother of the first Duke of St. Alban's. It appears, Nell Gwynne was desirous of obtaining a title for her son, which for a long time she had been un-

successful in gaining. The father, Charles the Second, being there, she held the child out of the window, saying, 'If you do not do something for him, I will drop it.' He immediately replied, 'Save the Earl of Burford!'"

The above is added; but it appears to want one important ingredient: that is, "probability."

THE MANSION-HOUSE.

This beautiful mansion was built by Sir William Ashurst, Lord Mayor of London, in 1694, and commanded a view of the country for many miles, as well as an extensive prospect over the metropolis. The chesnut staircase, from a design of Inigo Jones, the noble door-way, carvings, and tapestried chambers, were well worthy of admiration.

The grounds were extensive, and laid out with great taste; part of them now form the Highgate Cemetery.

The mansion was for some years occupied by Sir Alan Chambre, one of the Justices of the Common Pleas, and he was almost the last who used it as a private residence.

It was taken down in 1830, and the new Church erected upon its scite. The stone doorway, with the coat of arms, has been placed by Mr. Thomas

Townsend as an entry to his house, in the High Street; and the arms carved in wood, are now in the possession of John Thompson, Esq., of Frognall, Hampstead, and deposited amongst his most extraordinary collection of antiquities.

FITZROY HOUSE,

The seat of Lord Southampton, was situate in the Park, adjoining Ken Wood; it was a handsome square brick building, erected about the year 1780. The scite will appear, on reference to the map.

The suites of rooms were of fine proportions, and the architecture of a modern character.

The outbuildings and stabling were extensive, and formerly belonged to Grove House.

The grounds were tastefully laid out with gravel walks and carriage-drives, shaded by finely timbered trees, and the borders and clumps planted with a choice collection of flowering shrubs, emitting unceasingly a most agreeable and delightful fragrance. The mansion was taken down in 1828, since which this picturesque park has been subdivided and improved by the erection of several elegant villas.

The Earl of Buckinghamshire resided at Fitzroy House, in 1811.

ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH

Is an object of considerable attraction when approaching Highgate in any direction; its tapering spire, with finial and pinnacles rising upon the view, amongst the graceful foliage in its vicinity, never fails to impress the beholder with feelings of reverential awe, at his proximity to the "house of prayer."

It was erected on part of the scite of the mansion-house, from a design by Mr. Lewis Vulliamy, and consecrated by the Bishop of London on the 8th of Nov., 1832; the style of architecture, although not considered pure, is nevertheless beautifully chaste, and the execution creditable to Mr. Cubitt, the builder.

The Church contains upwards of 1,500 sittings, 500 of which are free for the poor; it has a stained glass window, representing our Saviour and the Twelve Apostles, the gift of the Rev. Charles Mayo, many years the respected preacher of the old Chapel. The clock and the bell weighing upwards of nineteen cwt., were the gift of George Crawshay, Esq.

The total cost was about £10,000, of which the Church Commissioners granted £5,000; £500 was granted by the Incorporated Church Building

Society; £2,000 contributed from the funds of Bishop Grindall's estate, left for the sustentation of the old Chapel; the remainder was made up by subscriptions. Seats were reserved for the Wardens, Master, and pupils of Sir Roger Cholmeley's Grammar School.

The important benefits that have accrued to all classes by the erection of this Church have been deservedly acknowledged; for whilst its supporters have never, in any instance, sought to interfere with the professions or creeds of others, its doors, by being open to all, have claimed and secured attachment to that religion, which, in truth, is not only the bulwark of nations, but the only sure and lasting source of peace and happiness to individuals. Compared with the accommodations in the old Chapel, the most important feature in this is, the space allotted to the poor, who, without favor or fear, are entitled to approach the ministers of whom they seek instruction, and to mingle unreservedly in the rites and ordinances of the Established Church.

Who is there that has not, in this, as well as most of the District Churches lately erected in all parts of the empire wherein free sittings have been secured, felt within a glow of genial comfort, on marking the beaming countenances of the poor, who are thus

encouraged to draw around the altar? Who, indeed, is there of the more favoured classes, whose wandering thoughts have not been taught a useful lesson, on witnessing amongst our aged poor, the delight and comfort they seem to feel, in participating in observances and truths, of which, for centuries before the erection of the new Church, they were deprived? The subject is too full of interest to be pursued here, and must be closed with a few remarks, which ought never to be lost sight of—they are these:—It is a great feature, and much to the praise of our parochial system, that the Gospel is unreservedly preached to the poor, and that this is especially the poor man's Church. Christianity was first addressed to the poor, to whom the Church has ever since offered its protection equally as to the rich. All classes can participate alike, and there is probably no place of worship which takes from the poor so small a portion of their slender earnings as the Church of England.

The new Church is dedicated to St. Michael, and the appointment in the Bishop of London; the present Incumbent Minister is the Rev. Thomas Henry Causton, M.A., whose unceasing labours for the maintenance of the established religion is equalled only by his generous zeal for the spiritual and temporal welfare of all.

THE HIGHGATE CEMETERY

Comprises a portion of the grounds formerly belonging to the Mansion House.

It possesses a neatly constructed chapel for the use of members of the Established Church and of dissenters on making interments, extensive ranges of catacombs, and a variety of monumental tombs and vaults. The subterraneous depositaries, with the beautifully diversified grounds, have lately been improved, under the judicious management of Mr. J. B. Bunning, the architect of the company; and the whole forms a pleasing and ornamental addition to the hamlet.

A portion of the cemetery was consecrated in the year 1839 by the Bishop of London, but a part remains unconsecrated for the interment of Dissenters.

THE HIGHGATE OATH.

"It's a custom at Highgate, that all who go through,
Must be sworn on the horns, sir! and so, sir, must you!
Bring the horns! shut the door! now, sir, take off your hat!
When you come here again, don't forget to mind that."

"Have you been sworn at Highgate?" is a question frequently asked in every part of the kingdom; for that such a custom exists in this village is known

far and near, though many who inquire, and are asked, remain ignorant of the ceremony. As the practice is declining, diligence has been exercised to procure information on the spot, and from every probable source, concerning this remarkable usage.

Swearing on the horns, which now is a custom, prevailed at Highgate as a continual popular amusement and private annoyance. An old and respectable inhabitant of the village says, that sixty years ago upwards of eighty stages stopped every day at the Red Lion, and that out of every five passengers three were sworn. It is a jocular usage of the place, beyond the memory of man, especially encouraged by certain of the villagers, to the private advantage of public landlords. On the drawing up of coaches at the inn doors, particular invitations were given to the company to alight, and after as many as could be collected were got into a room for purposes of refreshment, the subject of being sworn at Highgate was introduced, and while a little artifice easily detected who had not taken the oath, some perhaps expressed a wish to submit to the ceremony. It often happened, however, that before these facts could be ascertained, the horns were brought in by the landlord, and as soon as they appeared, enough were usually present to enforce compliance. The horns, fixed on a pole of about

five feet in height, were erected by placing the pole upright on the ground, near the person to be sworn, who was required to take off his hat, and all present having done the same, the landlord then in a loud voice swore in the party proposed. What is called the oath is traditional, and varies verbally in a small degree. It has been taken down in writing from the lips of different persons who administer it, and after a careful collation of the different versions, the following may be depended on as correct. The landlord, or the person appointed by him to swear in, proclaims aloud:—

"Upstanding and uncovered! silence!" Then he addresses himself to the person he swears in thus—"Take notice what I now say unto you, for that is the first word of your oath,—mind that! You must acknowledge me to be your adopted father, I must acknowledge you to be my adopted son (or daughter). If you do not call me father, you forfeit a bottle of wine; if I do not call you son, I forfeit the same; and now, my good son, if you are travelling through this village of Highgate, and you have no money in your pocket, go call for a bottle of wine at any house you think proper to go into, and book it to your father's score. If you have any friends with you, you may treat them as well; but if you have money of your own, you must pay for it yourself.

For you must not say you have no money when you have, neither must you convey the money out of your own pocket into your friends' pockets, for I shall search you as well as them; and if it is found that you or they have money, you forfeit a bottle of wine for trying to cozen and cheat your poor old ancient father. You must not eat brown bread while you can get white, except you like the brown the best; you must not drink small beer while you can get strong, except you like the small the best; you must not kiss the maid while you can kiss the mistress, except you like the maid the best, but sooner than lose a good chance you may kiss them both. And now, my good son, for a word or two of advice:—keep from all houses of ill-repute, and every place of public resort for bad company; beware of false friends, for they will turn to be your foes, and inveigle you into houses where you may lose your money and get no redress; keep from thieves of every denomination. And now, my good son, I wish you a safe journey through Highgate and this life. I charge you, my good son, that if you know any in this company who have not taken this oath, you must cause them to take it, or make each of them forfeit a bottle of wine, for if you fail to do so, you will forfeit a bottle of wine yourself. So now, my son, God bless you! kiss the horns, or a pretty girl

if you see one here, which you like best, and so be free of Highgate." If a female be in the room, she is usually saluted; if not, the horns must be kissed—the option was not allowed formerly. As soon as the salutation is over, the swearer in commands "Silence!" and then addressing himself to his new made son, he says, "I have now to acquaint you with your privilege as a freeman of this place. If at any time you are going through Highgate, and want to rest yourself, and you see a pig lying in a ditch, you have liberty to kick her out and take her place; but if you see three lying together, you must only kick out the middle one and lie between the other two. God save the king!" This important privilege of the freemen of Highgate was first discovered by one Joyce, a blacksmith, who a few years ago kept the Coach and Horses, and subjoined the agreeable information to those "he swore in."

There is one circumstance essential for a freeman of Highgate to remember, "and *that* is the first word of your oath, mind *that!*" If he fail to recollect *that*, he is subject to be re-sworn from time to time, and so often, until he remember *that*. He is therefore never to forget the injunction before he swears, to take notice what is said, "for *that* is the first word of your oath, mind *that!*" Failure

of memory is deemed want of comprehension, which is no plea in the high court of Highgate—"mind *that !*" That is, that *that* "that" is "*that.*"

The custom, in all probability, originated at the Gate House, it being at that time the only inn at the entrance to the Bishop's Park; at all events, the house adjoining and forming part of the Gate possessed greater command over travellers using the newly-permitted road than any other.

The swearer-in usually performs the ceremony in a black gown, mask, and wig, and is accompanied by a person who acts as his clerk, and carries the horns.

Concerning the origin of this custom, there are two or three stories. One is, that it was devised by a landlord, who had lost his license, as a means of covering the sale of his liquors; to this there seems no ground for credit.

Another, and a probable account, is to this effect: that Highgate being the place nearest to London where cattle rested on their way from the north, for sale in Smithfield, certain graziers were accustomed to put up at the Gatehouse for the night; but as they could not wholly exclude strangers, who, like themselves, were travelling on their business, they brought an ox to the door, and those who did not choose to kiss its horns, after going through the ceremony described, were not deemed fit members of their society.

It is imagined by some, and so stated in a modern work, as likely, that the horns were adopted to swear this whimsical oath upon, because it was tendered at the parish of *Horns-ey,* wherein part of Highgate is situate.

The custom has been noticed by Lord Byron in his *Childe Harold's Pilgrimage*, and in a note alludes particularly to the saving clause of "Unless you like it best." The following are his words:—

> Some o'er thy Thamis row the ribbon'd fair,
> Others along the safer turnpike fly;
> Some Richmond Hill ascend, some scud to Ware,
> And many to the steep of Highgate hie.
> Ask ye, Bœotian shades! the reason why?
> 'Tis to the worship of the solemn horn,
> Grasp'd in the holy hand of mystery,
> In whose dread name both men and maids are sworn,
> And consecrate the oath with draught, and dance till morn.
>
> CANTO 1st, LXX.

There were 19 licensed public-houses in Highgate in 1826. The compiler of the above whimsical account, Mr. Hone, in his *Every-day Book*, states they had the following horns; viz.:—

1, the Gate House—stag's horns; 2, the Mitre—stag's horns; 3, the Green Dragon—stag's horns; 4, the Red Lion and Sun—bullock's horns; 5, the Bell—stag's horns; 6, the Coach and Horses—ram's horns; 7, the Castle—ram's horns; 8, the

Red Lion—ram's horns; 9, the Wrestler—stag's horns; 10, the Bull – stag's horns; 11, the Lord Nelson—stag's horns; 12, the Duke of Wellington—stag's horns; 13, the Crown—stag's horns; 14, the Duke's Head—stag's horns; 15, the Cooper's Arms—ram's horns; 16, the Rose and Crown—stag's horns; 17, the Angel—stag's horns; 18, the Flask—ram's horns; 19, the Fox and Crown—ram's horns.

The unusual number of public-houses for so small a village derived their principal support during the war, when Highgate was used almost invariably as a halting-place before entering, or on quitting the metropolis; there were, however, formerly other houses, which have long since been removed or discontinued. Amongst the number, was the Black Dog, now a private house, belonging to Mr. Woodward; the Bear Inn, opposite the Green Dragon, belonging to Mr. Godfrey. There was likewise a tavern of considerable note for fashionable assemblies, balls, and public meetings, called the White Lion; it stood on the scites of the houses occupied by Messrs. Martin, Lloyd, and Chapman, and possessing large gardens, was much resorted to for recreation by citizens; the buildings, which formed a centre and two projecting wings, being worn out, were taken down about twelve years since. In

the early days of this inn, a row of trees stood on the east side of the road, opposite the Angel; it was then so narrow as scarcely to admit of two carriages passing. Connected with the Castle Inn was a spacious bowling-green, kept in excellent condition, and supported by the subscriptions of select clubs.

In a volume of *The Beauties of England and Wales,* an engraving represents the house now occupied by Peter Stein, gardener, as a public-house.

CHARITABLE BENEFACTIONS.

Benevolence and charity have in all ages been esteemed the most estimable and christian of all virtues; many persons, who have long since gone to their last home, and whose names are now almost in oblivion, have been contributors to this favoured spot. I must therefore introduce them, not only as remarkable characters, but well worthy of imitation.

William Priestly, by will, dated May 2nd, 1620, left to the wardens and governors of Merchant Tailors the sum of £250, in trust, for the maintenance of eight poor men for ever, allowing each of them four nobles a year, to be paid quarterly to four men of their own company and four of the parish of

Hornsey in Middlesex, in which parish the largest portion of the hamlet is situate.

Mr. Thomas Coventry, in 1636, left by deed £10, to be equally bestowed yearly amongst the poor of St. Pancras and Hornsey, residing at or near Highgate.

Mr. William Platt, in 1637, left £6 for the relief of six poor people of the parish of Hornsey, to be laid out in clothes.

Mrs. Susannah Chambers left by will, dated 28th December, 1640, £4 12*s.* yearly, to be distributed among the poor of the parish of Hornsey, in money or bread.

John Smith, by a codicil to his will, proved 26th June, 1655, left 20*s.* to the minister of Highgate church, to preach a sermon on the immortality of the soul on the 10th day of December, and also £5 to be distributed the same day, for ever, to twenty of the poorest men and women inhabiting Highgate, in the parish of Hornsey, each of them to receive 5*s.*, which bequest of £6 was given by his wife, in testimony and acknowledgment of her humble thankfulness to God, for bestowing upon her a son, after she had been married twenty years and four months, for which end she gave £400. The testator also gave in acknowledgment of his thankfulness for so inexpressible a mercy to him, £4

to be bestowed on twenty poor men and women for ever, in sums of 4*s.* each.

Ann Smith, widow of the above named John Smith, gave, by indenture, made 8th July, 1662, £20 yearly to the churchwardens and overseers of the poor of Highgate and Hornsey, residing in the parish of Hornsey, in the County of Middlesex, for the time being, for putting out four poor children apprentices to some honest trades or occupations, and to give £5 to each of them; the same to be paid only at the feast of the birth of our Saviour. This annuity is received from 125 acres of land at St. Paul's, Canterbury; J. G. Booth, Esq., of Crouch End, receives the £20, and retains it in his hands, until demands are made on him for it by order of the vestry, for the purpose of apprenticing poor children of the parish.

Roger Draper, Esq., left by will, dated 4th May, 1659, £120, for putting six poor boys of Hornsey parish apprentices to freemen of London, to honest and lawful trades and callings, except silk-weavers, tailors, and vintners. After the decease of Mr. Draper, some difficulty arose as to the proper application of the legacy, in consequence of which, proceedings were instituted in the Court of Chancery by the churchwardens, against Sir Thomas Draper, Baronet, executor of the will of Roger Draper, when

it was ordered that the defendant should pay the sum of £120 to the plaintiffs. Sir Thomas accordingly surrendered two acres of land or pasture, now called Hornsey Row, Islington. This ground is let on a building lease, from which is received £20 per annum, and is applied in the same manner as Ann Smith's Charity, in apprenticing poor boys. This lease will expire in 1862, when the improved rents will very materially augment the funds of this charity.

Daniel Midwinter, by will, dated 20th June, 1730, gave to the Master and Wardens of the Mystery and Art of Stationers of the City of London £1,000, on condition that the said Company should yearly for ever pay £14 to the parish of Hornsey, in Middlesex, and £14 to the parish of St. Faith, in London, to put out two boys or girls, in each of those parishes, apprentices, and to buy them clothes when they go out.

Elizabeth Joyner, by her will, dated 4th May, 1738, gave £4, to be laid out in bread, 6*s.* 8*d.* of which to be laid out on the last Sunday in each month, in Hornsey.

Samuel Ellis, Esq., in 1785, left the sum of £300 in trust, which produces an annual income of £9 18*s.* 6*d.*, to be laid out in bread, and distributed, weekly, to the poor of Hornsey parish.

Isaac Crunden left by will, in 1797, stock which now produces £4 10*s.*, per annum, to be distributed weekly to the poor of the parish of Hornsey, in bread.

Mr. Richard Patmore, in 1816, left £200, from which a dividend of £6 10*s.* accrues to the bread fund. The income arising from these several bread charities, amounting in the whole to £36 18*s.* 6*d.* per annum, is distributed every Sunday amongst the poor of the parish of Hornsey, after the afternoon service.

There are numerous other charities founded in Hornsey parish; but as the poor of Highgate do not participate in them, they are omitted here.

ALMSHOUSES.

Sir John Wollaston, Kt., by will, dated 15th April, 1658, after reciting that he had built six almshouses in Southwood Lane, Highgate, devised them and their appurtenances to the Governors of the Free School, and their successors, for ever, in trust for the use of six poor alms people, men and women, of honest life and conversation, inhabitants at Hornsey and Highgate; and he farther devised to the said Governors and their successors for ever an annuity or yearly rent-charge of £16, to be issuing

out of his messuage or tenement at Highgate, next adjoining to his capital messuage where he dwelt, and his two closes of meadow or pasture called High Readings, containing about eleven acres, situate in the parish of Hornsey, to be given in sums of 50*s.* to each of the almspeople, to be paid them on the four usual feast-days, and the residue to be laid out in repairs.

Mrs. Boise, by her will, dated 29th Nov., 1746, bequeathed to the Governors of the Free School, at Highgate, £150, South Sea Stock, towards maintaining the six poor women inhabiting the almshouses.

John Edwards, Esq., by his will, dated Sept. 3rd, 1768, gave to the Governors of Highgate Chapel £300 towards maintaining the six almswomen at Highgate.

Edward Pauncefort, Esq., by will, dated 16th May 1723, directed his executors, out of his personal estates, to purchase lands of the clear yearly value of £60, and to convey the same to the Trustees and their heirs in trust out of the rents and profits, to pay £30 per annum to the six poor widows inhabiting the almshouses lately erected by him at Highgate, viz., to each of them £5 per annum, and £10 per annum to the Minister or Curate for the time being, to be paid half-yearly, and the residue of

the said rents and profits towards the maintenance of the girls at the charity school at Highgate.

Samuel Forster, Robert Bootle, and Thomas Cook, Esquires, have bequeathed small sums for the benefit and relief of the alms people in Southwood Lane.

Lady Gould, in 1689, surrendered three customary messuages or tenements in Highgate, held of the manor of Cantlowes, *aliàs* Cantlers, to Edward Gould, her husband, for his life, and after his decease to trustees; the rents to be distributed amongst such poor inhabitants of the town and village of Highgate, whether living within the parish of Hornsey or St. Pancras, as shall not receive any alms or collection from their respective parishes, and should, at the discretion of such trustees, appear to be fit objects of charity.

Dame Sarah Pritchard, by will, dated 26th April, 1707, bequeathed the sum of £800 to divers charities, which yielded the sum of £32, a proportion of which is appropriated to Highgate, amounting to £2 17*s.* 8*d.*, and is paid yearly by the minister of the chapel to ten poor old maids of the hamlet of Highgate, or widows when no old maids can be found.*

The above account of the charities has been

* A different version of this charity was noticed in page 33.

collected and abridged from the Report of the Commissioners, published in 1828.

THE NATIONAL, INFANT, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

The present National School-house was built in 1833;—nearly two hundred poor children are instructed, and receive a religious and useful education.

The Infant School-house was built in 1839; and at the present time instruction is given to 125 children between the ages of two and seven years. Both these schools were erected, and are supported, by the voluntary contributions of the Inhabitants.

There is also a Sunday School for young persons when they leave the National School, or who from any cause are unable to attend during the week; the Children are instructed by gratuitous teachers.

The usefulness of these charitable institutions is too well known to require commendation.

SAVINGS' BANK.

This was established in the year 1840, and is open every Saturday evening between 8 and 9 o'clock at the Infant School-house, where one or more Mana-

gers attend to receive deposits and regulate the general affairs of the Bank.

THE PHILANTHROPIC SOCIETY FOR HIGHGATE AND HORNSEY

Was instituted in 1833 by several praiseworthy individuals, whose management has succeeded in increasing its means yearly and consequently its usefulness. It is under the guidance of a Committee whose aim is to visit and relieve those, who, from various causes, are real and deserving objects of benevolence. The Accounts are published annually with lists of donations

Books with the rules of the Society may be obtained upon application to the Secretaries.

There are various other charitable institutions in the hamlet, which are mainly intended for the assistance and encouragement of the honest and industrious poor.

MEMORIALS OF REMARKABLE CHARACTERS, AND OCCURRENCES.

Thomas Thorpe, Baron of the Exchequer, was beheaded by the insurgents, at Highgate, in 1461,

during the commotions headed by the Commons of Kent.*

John Lord Russell, son of Francis, Earl of Bedford, died at Highgate, in 1584.†

Sir Richard Baker, author of *The Chronicles of the Kings of England from the time of the Roman Government to the Death of King James,* died at Highgate, in 1603.‡

Sir Thomas Cornwallis died at Highgate, in 1604. A man of considerable eminence in the reign of Edward VI. and Queen Mary; he led a retired life during the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and died at an advanced age.§

Lord Bacon, Lord Chancellor of Great Britain, one of the greatest luminaries and the most profound philosopher that England ever produced, died at Arundel House, Highgate; his death took place in the following singular manner, in 1626. "His lordship was trying an experiment, as he was taking the aire with Doctor Witherborne, a Scotchman,

* Stow's *Annales.* † Lysons.
‡ Chalmers's *Biographical Dictionary.* § Lysons.

physitian to the king, towards Highgate: snow lay upon the ground; and it came into my lord's thoughts why flesh might not be preserved in snow as in salt. They were resolved they would try the experiment presently: they alighted out of the coach, and went into a poor woman's house, at the bottom of Highgate Hill, and bought a hen, and made the woman excenterate it, and then stuffed the bodie with snow; and my lord did help to do it himself. The snow so chilled him, he immediately fell so ill that he could not return to his lodging (I suppose then at Gray's Inn), but went to the Earl of Arundel's house, at Highgate, where they put him into a good bed, warmed with a panne; but it was a damp bed, that had not been lain about a yeare before, which gave him such a cold, that in two or three days he died of suffocation."*

In confirmation of the preceding statement, the following account appears in his life, written by Rawley, and published in 1671.

"He died on the 9th day of *April* in the year 1626, in the early morning of the day then celebrated for our Saviour's *Resurrection*, in the 66th year of his age, at the Earl of Arundel's house in *Highgate*, near *London*, to which place he casually repaired about a week before; God so ordaining that he

* Cook's *History of Hertfordshire.*

should die there of a gentle *fever,* accidentally accompanied by a great *cold*, whereby the defluction of *Rheume* fell so plentifully upon his breast that he died by *suffocation,* and was buried in St. Michael's church at St. Albans."

The following interesting extract is made from the *Letters and Remains of the Lord Chancellor, Bacon; collected by Robert Stephens, late Historiographer Royal.* 1734.

"TO THE EARL OF ARUNDEL AND SURREY.

"My very good Lord,

"I was likely to have had the fortune of Caius Plinius the elder, who lost his life by trying an experiment about the burning of the mountain Vesuvius. For I was also desirous to try an experiment or two touching the conservation and induration of bodies. As for the experiment itself, it succeeded exceedingly well: but in the journey (between *London* and *Highgate,*) I was taken with such a fit of casting as I know not whether it was the stone, or some surfeit, or cold, or, indeed, a touch of them all three.

"But when I came to your Lordship's house, I was not able to go back, and therefore was forced to take up my lodgings here, where your housekeeper is very careful and diligent about me; which I assure

myself your Lordship will not only pardon towards him, but think the better of him for it. For indeed your Lordship's house was happy to me ; and I kiss your noble hands, for the welcome which I am sure you give me to it. I know how unfit it is for me to write to your Lordship with any other hands than my own ; but, by my troth, my fingers are so disjoynted with this fit of sickness, that I cannot steadily hold a pen."

It is well known that Lord Bacon succeeded Sir Henry Hobart* as Attorney-General, and afterwards became Lord High Chancellor. He was subsequently accused of taking bribes in causes which depended before him. The following singular letter, addressed to the King† about five years preceding his death, alluding to his expected disgrace, appears in the same work :—

"TO THE KING.

"It may please your Majestie,

"It hath pleased God for these three daies past to visit me with such extremitie of headach upon the hinder part of my head, fixed in one place; that I thought verily it had been some impostumation ; and then the little physick that I have told me that

* See page 124. † James the First.

either it must grow to a congelation, and so to a lethargie; or to break, and so to a mortal fever, or sudden death; which apprehension (and chiefly the anguish of the paine) made me unable to think of any business. But now that the paine itself is asswaged to be tolerable, I resume the care of my business, and therein prostrate myself again by my letter to your Majestie's feet.

"Your Majestie can bear me witness, that at my last so comfortable access I did not so much as move your Majestie by your absolute power of pardon, or otherwise to take my cause into your hands and to interpose between the sentence of the House; and, according to my desire, your Majestie left it to the sentence of the House by Lord Treasurer's report.

"But now, if not *per omnipotentiam*, as the divines say, but *per potestatem suaviter disponentem*, your Majestie will graciously save me from a sentence with the good liking of the House, and that cup may pass from me, it is the utmost of my desires.

"This I move with the more belief, because I assure myself that if it be reformation that is sought, the very taking away of the seale, upon my general submission will be as much in example for these four hundred years, as any further severity.

"The meanes of this I most humbly leave unto your Majestie; but surely I should conceive that

your Majestie, opening yourself in this kind to the Lords Counsellors, and a motion of the prince after my submission, and my Lord Marquis using his interest with his friends in the House, may effect the spareing of the sentence; I makeing my humble suite to the House for that purpose, joined with the deliverie up of the seale into your Majestie's hands.

"This is my last suite that I shall make to your Majestie in this business, prostrating myself at your mercy seate, after fifteen yeares service, wherein I have served your Majestie in my poor endeavours, with an intyre heart; and, as I presume to say unto your Majestie, am still a virgin for matters that concerne your person or crowne, and now only craveing that, after eight steps of honour, I be not precipitated altogether.

"But because he that hath taken brybes, is apt to give brybes, I will goe further, and present your Majestie with brybe; for if your Majestie give me peace and leisure, and God give me life, I will present you with a good *History of England*, and a better *Digest of your Lawes;* and so concluding with my prayers, I rest *clay in your Majestie's hands.*

"Fr. St. Alban.

"2nd May, 1621."

This appeal to the King did not at the time, succeed, for it appears the Chancellor was impeached by the Peers, and charged upon four-and-twenty articles of bribery. An ample confession, with some trifling extenuations, was signed by him, and an humble petition for a favorable sentence. He resigned the Great Seal on the 2d of May, 1621, and the Lords the next day, by the mouth of the Lord Chief Justice, their Speaker, *pro tempore*, pronounced the following sentence in his Lordship's absence, on account of sickness: "That the Viscount St. Alban, Lord Chancellor of England, shall undergo a fine or ransome of £40,000; that he shall be imprisoned in the *Tower* during the King's pleasure; that he shall for ever be incapable of any office, place, or employment in the state or commonwealth; that he shall never sit in Parliament, or come within the verge of the Court."

Thus ignominious was the fall of the famous Bacon, the strength and extent of whose genius was almost indescribable; his precious bequests to posterity paint them in indelible colors.

The full sentence, however, was not carried into effect; the fine was abandoned, and through the intercession of the King, a pension of £1,800 a-year was promised him. This appears to have been soon

discontinued; for, in a letter to his Majesty, he complained that the pension was in arrear. He ultimately became so reduced, as to ask the Provostship of Eton School, which was denied. York House and the Manor of Gorhambury having been sold to pay his debts, he was obliged to resume the same lodgings in Gray's Inn which he had inhabited whilst a practical lawyer, and which was his only home at the period of his decease at Arundel House, Highgate.

Andrew Marvel, a writer of the seventeenth century, resided on the Bank, at Highgate, in the cottage now occupied by Mrs. Walker; he was author of *An Account of the Growth of Popery and Arbitrary Government in England, A Short Historical Essay, touching General Councils, Creeds, and Impositions in matters of Religion, very seasonable for allaying the heats of the Church, The Royal Manual*, a poem, and *The Rehearsal Transposed*. He was born 1620, and died in 1678.

The Countess of Huntingdon resided at Highgate in 1663, as appears by an extract from the register at Hornsey Church, as follows:—

"A young man that died at the Countess of Huntingdon's, at Highgate, buried April, 1663."

Dr. Coysh.—The following is an exact copy from the Court Rolls of the Manor of Cantlowes:—

"These very ancient copyhold premises, formerly in the possession and occupation of Dr. Elisha Coysh, who, at the time that the Plague of London prevailed, in the year 1665 and 1666, was very famed in his medical practice and advice in cases of that dreadful malady, and was much resorted to at this, his copyhold residence (modernly called Swaine's Lane), formerly called Swine's Lane, Highgate."

This house was long since pulled down, but a portion of the ancient garden walls are still standing.

In the Court Rolls of the Manor of Hornsey, in 1688, mention is made of a small piece of ground at Highgate, lying within certain fortifications, called the Bulwarks.

SIR JOHN WOLLASTON, SIR THOMAS ABNEY, AND DR. ISAAC WATTS.

On the site of the residence now occupied by William Belcher, Esq., formerly stood a mansion for some time the place of abode of Sir John Wollaston, (the original founder of the Alms Houses in Southwood Lane), and afterwards of "Sir Thomas Abney, who was descended from an ancient and honourable

family at Wilsley, in the County of Derby. Sir Thomas Abney was born in January, 1639 ; and his mother dying when he was young, his father sent him to a school at Loughborough, in the County of Leicester, that he might be under the eye of a pious aunt, whose instructions were conducive to those serious impressions which ever after remained upon his mind. In 1693 he was elected Sheriff of London and Middlesex, and, before the expiration of his year, Alderman of Vintry Ward. He also received the honour of knighthood from King William.

In 1700 he was chosen Lord Mayor, some years before his turn; and the same year procured an address to the king against the pretender, which gained him considerable popularity. In 1701 he was chosen a Member of Parliament for the City of London, and continued the ornament of religion and his country till his death, Feb. 6th, 1721 or 2, in the 83rd year of his age.

Sir Thomas, in early life, cast his lot with the Nonconformists, and joined the Church in Silver-street, under the care of Dr. Jacomb, and afterwards of the learned Mr. John Howe. The following anecdote places the piety of Sir Thomas Abney in so striking a light, that it cannot fail to interest the serious reader. It was his custom to keep up the duty of prayer in his family, during the whole of his

mayoralty. On the evening of the day he entered upon his office, he withdrew without any notice, from the public assembly at Guildhall, after supper, went to his house, there performed family worship, and then returned to the company."*

The following extract from Wilson's *Life and Times of Defoe*, shews that the eminent divine, Dr. Isaac Watts, was a resident at Sir T. Abney's at Highgate:—"But a lady now sits on the throne, who, though sprung from that blood which ye and your forefathers spilt before the palace gates, puts on a temper of forgiveness, and, in compassion to your consciences, is not willing that you should lose the hopes of heaven by purchasing here on earth. She would have no more Sir Humphreys† tempt the justice of God, by falling from his *true worship*, and giving ear to the *cat calls* and *back pipes* at *Paul's*; would have your Sir Thomas's‡ keep to their primitive text, and not venture damnation to play at *longspoon* and *custard* for a transitory twelvemonth; and would have your Sir Tom sing psalms at Highgate Hill, and split texts of scripture with his diminutive figure of a chaplain,§ without running

* Jeremiah Smith's *Funeral Sermon for Sir T. Abney*, and Gibbon's *Life of Watts*.

† Sir Humphrey Edwin.

‡ Sir Thomas Abney, Mayor in 1701.

§ Dr. Isaac Watts.

the hazard of qualifying himself to be called a handsome man, for riding on horseback before the city train bands."

Dr. Watts was an inmate of Sir Thomas Abney's house, where he was treated for thirty-six years with all the kindness that friendship could prompt, and all the attention that respect could dictate. Sir Thomas died about eight years afterwards, but he continued with his lady and her daughter to the end of his life.

Dr. Sacheverel died June 5th, 1724, at his house in the Grove, Highgate; he was for some time Minister of St. Saviour, Southwark, and is recorded, in Camden's *Britannica,* to have taken an active part, on the Tory side, in the factions of 1709. Such, in fact, were the lengths to which he carried his principles, that he became the organ of the High Church party, and distilled his venom in various sermons; some of them he published in "the Political Union," and exhorted his party to oppose the "Dissenters and Low Churchmen," by "hanging out the bloody flag and beacon of defiance."* These expressions and his other violent writings gave just offence; he was impeached and brought to the bar of the House, but far from disowning his

* Wilson's *Life of Daniel De Foe*, Vol. II.

writings, he gloried in what he had done; his trial lasted three weeks, and excluded all other public business for the time, when his sermons were voted scandalous and seditious libels. The Queen herself was present, as a private spectator. He was prohibited from preaching for three years, and his two sermons ordered to be burnt by the common hangman, in the presence of the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs.*

The following anecdote is recorded :—

Dr. Sacheverel's portrait was engraved with the initials S. T. P. attached to his name, signifying Sacræ Theologiæ Professor. Three or four persons were looking at a print of the Doctor in a shop-window, and one of them inquired of the other the meaning of S. T. P. Thomas Bradbury, a popular and influential Minister of the Nonconformists, passing at the instant, overheard the question, and, catching a glimpse of the print, put his head amongst them, and adroitly said: "A stupid troublesome puppy," and passed on.

General Wade.—By entries on the Court Rolls of the Manor of Harringay, it appears that, in the year 1745, the Right Honble. George Wade, Esq.,† Field

* Camden's *History of England.*

† This title is copied literally

Marshal of Dragoon Guards, became possessed of the house in Southwood Lane, which stood on the scite of the mansion now occupied by Miss Longman; the building being in a dilapidated state, he caused it to be taken down, and the present commodious residence to be erected in its stead, and for a short time resided there. It appears, in the year 1747, the Marshal devised this estate by will to his two sons, George Wade, Captain in the Dragoon Guards, and John Wade, Captain in General Bland's regiment of Dragoons. The sons sold it to Robert Booth, a short time after the father's decease. Field Marshal Wade was an eminent general in George the Second's army; he was appointed, in 1745, to the command of six thousand Dutch troops, three battalions of guards, and seven regiments of infantry; they departed for Newcastle, for the purpose of checking the entry into London of the Pretender, whose rebellious followers were endeavouring to enforce his claims in different parts of the kingdom; such, indeed, was the general consternation, that orders were given for forming a camp on Finchley Common,* that being the route it was

* Prior to 1812, this extensive Common was unenclosed, and frequently used for field-days and reviews, the last of which was held before the present Duke of Cambridge, when he reviewed the Loyal Highgate and numerous other corps of Volunteers.

supposed the Pretender would take, and necessarily pass through Highgate. The King resolved to take the field in person, accompanied by the Earl of Stair, Field Marshal and Commander in Chief of the forces in South Britain.

In the entertaining work, called *The Beauties of England and Wales*, speaking of Finchley Common, the following remark appears :—

"General Monk drew up his forces on the 3rd of Feb., 1660,* and several regiments were encamped at the same place in 1780, on account of the disgraceful riots which then prevailed in the metropolis."

And again :—"It may be observed, that the Guards halted here, when marching towards Scotland, during the rebellion of 1745. The excellent painting by Hogarth has imparted a lasting interest to this occurrence."

We may observe here the nicety with which these particular dates correspond, collected as they are from various authorities ; nor is it possible, in reverting to those times, to avoid looking intently upon

Finchley Common, thirty-four years back, was the resort of a daring and ferocious set of men.

* General Monk was created Duke of Albemarle, for his services in restoring Charles the Second.

the interesting picture, *The March to Finchley*, published Dec. 31, 1750, to get a faithful representation of nature, and the general humour of disorder and parade so inimitably pourtrayed by Hogarth. Well, indeed, was his illustrator justified in stating, in his enthusiasm, "The longer we view it, the more beauties we find."

HOGARTH.—The following account is given of Hogarth in the preface to his admirable illustrations: "During his apprenticeship, he set out one Sunday, with two or three companions, on an excursion to Highgate. The weather being hot, they went into a public-house, where they had not been long before a quarrel arose between some persons in the same room. One of the disputants struck the other on the head with a quart pot, and cut him very much; the blood running down the man's face, together with the agony of the wound, which had distorted his features into a most hideous grin, presented Hogarth (who shewed himself thus early apprised of the mode Nature had intended he should pursue) with too laughable a subject to be overlooked. He drew out his pencil, and produced, on the spot, one of the most ludicrous figures that ever was seen. What rendered this piece the more valuable was, that it exhibited an exact likeness of the man, with

the portrait of his antagonist, and the figures, in caricature, of the principal persons gathered round him."

Morland.—This celebrated animal painter was, till a short time prior to his decease, almost a resident at the Bull Inn, at Highgate. Many of his choice productions were painted there, and sold, as soon as finished, for his maintenance; but the real value of his works was not fully appreciated until after his death, when they were eagerly sought, and purchased at great prices, to adorn the galleries of connoisseurs.

The northernmost pond was completely dried during the drought, about twenty-six years since, which lasted several weeks. On that occasion, Gillman and Atkins's menagerie of beasts and birds was exhibited on the scite, and the novelty created great attraction; this was the only visitation of the kind within the memory of the oldest inhabitant.

Whilst her Majesty Queen Victoria, accompanied by the Duchess of Kent, was taking an airing, on arriving near the Fox and Crown, the horses suddenly became restive, and set off at a fearful pace down the hill; their progress was happily arrested by the prompt assistance of the innkeeper, and the royal party saved

from an accident which threatened alarming consequences. This occurred on the 6th July, 1837; and the service thus rendered was rewarded by a license being granted to Mr. Turner to use the royal arms in front of his house, and, in addition, a suitable present was forwarded to him.

Sir John Hawkins, the father of the popular authoress of that name, whilst Chairman of the Quarter Sessions for Middlesex, resided at the house now occupied by Mr. Neumegen; he was accustomed to proceed regularly to Hicks Hall, in the mode peculiar to those days, namely, in a stately carriage, drawn by four horses; his arrangements in this respect may be imagined from the roomy carriage-houses and stabling, which still retain their outward form, and are now converted into the Literary and Scientific Institution.

Sir John Hawkins was the author of *The History of Music*, published in 1776.

General Harcourt, also, within the memory of several individuals, resided at the house near the pond, which still bears his name, and displayed similar taste in his equipage and horses.

Samuel Taylor Coleridge, one of the most

distinguished poets and philosophers of the age in which he lived, died July 25th, 1834, at the residence of the late Mr. Gillman, Pemberton Row, Highgate, where he had resided the last nineteen years of his life. He was the author of *Christabel; Biographia Literaria; Sibylline Leaves; Zapolya, a Christmas Tale; The Ancient Mariner; The Piccolomini, or Wallenstein;* and several other pieces, sufficient to hand his name down to posterity.

In a note to Mrs. Lee's *Life of Cuvier,* it states: "Samuel Coleridge appears to have died worth about £3,000 in money; but how rich in Christian faith and love, those who have their treasure on earth would find it difficult to say: how rich in thought and learning, we hope still to know, for not a word of this great man that can be discovered should be lost."*

A marble tablet has been erected to his memory in St. Michael's Church.

At the coronation of her Majesty QUEEN VICTORIA, June 28, 1838, the loyalty and liberality of the inhabitants of Highgate was manifested; there were 1200 men, women, and children, and 1,000 haymakers regaled with a dinner in the North Street. The tables were 900 feet long, and the following is the quantity of refreshments used on that occasion:

* *Gentleman's Magazine.*

1,268lbs. of roast beef; 141 plumb puddings, of 9lbs. each; 600lbs. of bread, 670lbs. of potatoes, 350 cabbages, and 1,600 pints of porter.

THE LOYAL HIGHGATE VOLUNTEERS.

The loyalty of the inhabitants of Highgate has ever been conspicuous.

When England was threatened with invasion by the French, in 1803, preparations for defence were carried into execution on the most gigantic scale, and the Government, in addition to other means, appealed to the people for their voluntary services.

On this occasion the inhabitants of Highgate immediately raised and supported, during the war, a battalion of three hundred men, commanded by a field officer, with the regulated complement of captains, subalterns, and non-commissioned officers.

The Government provided the adjutants, the arms, and ammunition, but the clothing and all other expenses were defrayed by the voluntary subscriptions of the inhabitants.

The colours were presented by the Countess of Mansfield.* The corps was reviewed, in 1805, by

* When the corps was disbanded, they were deposited with one of the officers, and are now in the possession of Mr. George Prickett.

his Majesty George the Third, at Harrow Weald, and at different periods subsequently by his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, General Fox, and other officers, on Finchley Common and elsewhere, on all which occasions the commanding generals expressed their thanks for the zeal displayed, and their approbation of the efficient state of discipline the corps had attained, and the perfect manner in which they performed the various manœuvres.

The place of muster was frequently the Grove, and of exercise, Highgate Common; the latter thus became an object of considerable attraction, and was frequently thronged with visitors to witness the evolutions of the corps. A very creditable band was also maintained, which enlivened the loyal inhabitants with its inspiriting martial airs.

Of the three hundred men, it is believed, only nine are still residing in the hamlet.

THE LADY ARABELLA STUART A PRISONER AT ARUNDEL HOUSE.

The unfortunate Lady Arabella Stuart, a near relative of James the First, whose crime was marrying the man she was most sincerely devoted to and loved in defiance of the Court to which she was allied, having been for some time confined at

Sir Thomas Parry's house, at Lambeth, was removed to Arundel House, at Highgate, where she made her escape, and was afterwards retaken in the following manner:—

"Having induced her keepers into securitie by the fayre show of conformity and willingness to goe on her journey towards Durham, whither she was to be conducted by Sir James Crofts, and in the mean tyme disguising herselfe by drawing a great pair of French-fashioned hose over her petticotes, and putting on a man's doublet, a man-lyke perruque with long locks, over her hair, a black hat, black cloake, russet bootes, with red tops, and a rapier by her syde, walked forth, between three and four of the clock, with Mr. Markham. After they had gone on foot a myle and a halfe to a sorry inn, where Crompton attended with their horses, she grew very sicke and fainte, so as the ostler that held the styrrop said that gentleman would hardly hold out to London. Yet being on a good gelding, astryde in an unwonted fashion, the stirring of the horse brought blood into her face, and so she rid on towards Blackwall, where arriving about six o'clock, and finding there in readiness two men, a gentleman, and a chambermaid, with one boate, full of Mr. Seimour's and her trunks, and another boat for their persons, they hasted from thence towards Wool-

wich. Being come so far, they bade the waterman row on to Gravesend; there the watermen were desirous to land, but, for a double fraight, were contented to go on to Lee, yet being almost tyred by the way, they were fain to lie still at Tilbury, whilst the oares went a land to refresh themselves. They then proceeded to Lee, and by that tyme the day appeared, and they discovered a shippe at anchor a myle beyond them, which was the French barque that waited for them. Then the ladye would have lyen at anchor, expecting Mr. Seimour, but through the importunity of her followers, they forthwithe hoisted saile to seawards. In the meanewhyle, Mr. Seimour, with a perruque and beard of blacke hair, and in a tauny cloth suit, walked alone without suspition from his lodging, out of the great weste door of the Tower, following a cart that brought him billets. From thence he walked along by the Tower wharfe by the wardens of the south gate, and so to the iron gate, where Rodney was ready with oars to receive him. When they came to Lee, and found that the shippe was gone, the billows rising very high, they hired a fisherman for 20*s.* to set them aboard a certain shippe they saw under saile. That shippe they found not to be it they looked for, so they made forwards to the next under saile, which was a shippe of Newcastle. This, with much ado, they

hired for £40, to carry them to Calais; but whether the collier did perform his bargain or no, is not as yet known. On Tuesday, in the afternoon, my Lord Treasurer being advertized that the Ladye Arabella had made an escape, sent forthwithe to the Lieutenant of the Tower to set straight guard over Mr. Seimour, which he, after his usual manner, would throughly do that he would; but coming to the prisoner's lodgings, he found, to his great amaezment, that he was gonne from thence one whole day before. Now, the King and the Lords being much disturbed at this unexpected accident, my Lord Treasurer sent orders to a pinnace that lay in the Downes to put presently to sea, first to Calais Roade, and then to scour up the roade towards Dunkerke. This pinnace spying the aforesaid French barke, which lay lingering for Mr. Seimour, made to her, which thereupon offered to fly towards Calais, and endured thirteen shot of the pinnace before she would stryke. In this barke is the ladye taken prisoner, and her followers taken back towards the Tower, not so sorry for her own restraynt as she would be glad if Mr. Seimour might escape, whose welfare she protesteth to affect much more than her owne."

This devoted and unfortunate lady ended her days on the 27th of Sept., 1615, after being con-

fined to the Tower of London four years, merely for her great attachment to her husband. It is generally supposed she died of a broken heart.

Mr. Seimour, afterwards Marquis of Hertford, effected his escape.

The Lady Arabella Stuart was buried in the Royal Chapel, at Westminster.

EXTRACTS *from Registers of Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials, with Remarks of the Rev. Daniel Lysons thereon, and additions by the Author.*

"Honble. Dna Judith Platt, uxor Hugonis Platt, militis sepult, Jan. 28th, 1635, relict of Sir Hugh Platt, author of *The Garden of Eden* and *The Jewel House of Art and Nature.*"

"Nathanael f Dni Nathanielis Hobart, ex anna, bap. 27th Sept., 1636." Sir Nathaniel was a younger son of Sir Henry Hobart, Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas. Sir Henry had a house at Highgate, which appears to have continued some time in the family.

"Charles Lord De la Warre and Ann Wild married Sept. 15th, 1642. Ann Wild was the daughter of John Wild, Esq., of Droitwich, Sergt. at Law." Their first son was baptised at Hampstead, June 16, 1645; a second son the

following year, and their daughter a few years afterwards.

"William, sonne of Hester Lady Manneringe (Mainwaring) and Sir William Manneringe, Knt., baptised Sept. 21st, 1645, buried July 29th, 1646." Sir William Mainwaring descended from an ancient family in Cheshire, and distinguished himself during the civil war. He was slain at the siege of Chester, about a month after the birth of his son.

"Robert, Earl of Warwick, and Ellenor, Countesse of Sussex, married Mar. 30th, 1646." He was Admiral of the Long Parliament.

"Charles, son of Sir Henry and Lady Blount, of Holloway, was baptized May 10th, 1654." Sir Henry was much distinguished in the annals of literature; he himself published *Travels into Turkey and other Countries*, a satire, called *The Exchange Walk,* and an epistle in praise of coffee and tobacco; he was editor, also, of Lilly's *Comedies.* In the political world he was not unknown; he fought on the royal side at the battle of Edghill, but quitting the King's service, he engaged in that of the Commonwealth, and rendered himself on various occasions very useful to his country.

"Sir Richard Sprignell, Bart., buried Jan. 19th, 1658, and Sir William Sprignell, Bart., Sept. 8th, 1691."

"Sir John Wollaston, Knt., buried in the chancel, April 29th, 1658. He was Alderman of London, one of the Treasurers of the Plate, and Treasurer at Warre, Treasurer for Loan Money, Say Master of the Mint, and Trustee for the Sale of Bishops' Lands, and hath the Bishop's land at Highgate; he was one of the City Militia, and shared with my Lord Say, in Guildhall, plate, whereby they much enriched themselves,* and the founder of six almshouses in Southwood Lane, Highgate."

"Rebecca, his wife, was buried June 1st, 1660."

Sir John Wollaston is supposed to have resided on the Bank, at Highgate, and is thus noticed by Stowe:—"A hatchment for Sir John Wollaston, Kt., Alderman, and Lord *Maior* of London, is placed in Highgate Chapel."

"The Lady Anne Peerpoint, daughter of the Honble. the Marquis of Dorchester, and John Lord Rosse, son of the Right Honble. the Earl of Rutland, were married July 15th, 1658." The Marquis of Dorchester was a nobleman of great learning: he was remarkable for having been a bencher of Gray's Inn, and a Fellow of the College of Physicians; and had a house at Highgate. The marriage here recorded was dissolved by an Act of Parliament in 1666. The divorce occasioned a controversy in

* *Mysteries of the Good Old Cause.*

print between the Marquis of Dorchester and Lord Rosse.

The Mansion has been elsewhere treated of.

"Charlotte, daughter of *Sir John Pettis*, buried May 28th, 1678." Sir John Pettis was cupbearer to Kings Charles II., James II., and William III.; he published a history of the chief Mines and Minerals in England, Wales, and Ireland—*Fleta Minor; or, the Art of Assaying Metals;* and a work entitled *England's Independency of the Papal Power, abridged from Sir John Davis and Sir Edward Coke.*

"*Sir Francis Pemberton* was buried June 15th, 1699, and Dame Ann, his relict, April 15th, 1731." Their residence is now occupied by Mrs. Jones, in Pemberton Row, Highgate. Sir Francis Pemberton was a native of St. Alban's, and received his education at Emanuel College, Cambridge; he was afterwards called to the Bar, and became very eminent in his profession, in 1679; he was made a Justice of the King's Bench, and Chief Justice in 1681; he removed to the Chief Justiceship of the Common Pleas in 1682. Sir Henry Chauncy gives a very high character of Sir Francis Pemberton, in his *Antiquities of Hertfordshire.* There is a portrait of him among the Council of the Seven Bishops.

"Mr. John Shower of the parish of Stoke Newington, a dissenting minister, buried July 5th, 1715." Mr. Shower was an eminent Presbyterian divine, and brother of Sir Bartholomew Shower, the celebrated lawyer. He was author of *Serious Reflections on Time and Eternity*, a *Life of Mr. Henry Gearing*, *Funeral Discourses, Sacramental Discourses, Discourses on a Future State, On Tempting Christ, On Earthquakes, On Family Religion, &c.*

"Sir Jeremy Topp, of Bremore, Hants, buried in the churchyard, 1733."

"The Rev. John Doughty, minister of St. James, Clerkenwell, buried July 1st, 1768," author of a volume of Sermons, published in 1764.

A marble monument, with a vase in the centre, between two weeping boys, which was in the chancel at the old chapel, states, that Rebecca, the daughter of Sir Saml. Moyer, Bart., of Pitsey Hall, Essex, and wife of Edward Pauncefort, of Highgate, was buried 2nd Nov., 1719, aged 42 years.

In the Churchyard is the tomb of the Rev. Edward Yardley, Archdeacon of Cardigan, and preacher at the chapel from 1731 till his death in 1769 (a period of 38 years).

Also in the old chapel was a tablet to the memory of John Schoppens, of Highgate, buried in 1790.

The bequest of £150 from this individual is mentioned in the list of benefactions.

On the pedestal of a neat Corinthian column is recorded the burial of Lewis Atterbury, LL.D., one of the preachers to Queen Anne; he was thirty-six years preacher of Highgate Chapel, eleven years rector of Hornsey, and was buried near the column in 1721.

Dr. Atterbury was the elder brother of the celebrated Bishop of Rochester, who, by his defence of Dr. Sacheverel (elsewhere alluded to as having resided at Highgate) before the peers, incurred a sentence of banishment, and to whom Dr. Sacheverel, who found him in poverty at Calais, bequeathed a legacy of £500.

Likewise a tablet to the memory of Wadham Knatchbull, M.A., three years preacher of Highgate Chapel, who, in the course of his ministry, begun and finished in this place, discharged his office with ability and diligence, and enforced his doctrine by his life and example. He died on the 6th of January, 1773, in the 27th year of his age.

To show that the Earl of Lauderdale resided at Highgate, the following is recorded in Lyson's *Environs*:—

"In 1669, Mr. Graham, a servant of the Earl of Lauderdale, buried."

I must now conclude the obituary, by noticing a handsome monumental tablet to the memory of W. Platt, of Highgate, Esq., who died in 1637, aged 45, and whose charity is recorded elsewhere.

HIGHGATE ARCHWAY.

In the year 1809, a scheme was projected for forming Highgate Tunnel, and an Act was obtained to enable a company to raise £40,000 by transferable shares of £50 each, with an additional sum of £20,000, if necessary. The work was commenced, and the tunnel formed to the length of 130 yards, when, owing to the misconstruction of the brickwork, the greater part fell in on the morning of the 13th April, 1812, fortunately before the workmen had commenced their labour for the day. Hornsey Lane, although rendered impassable for carriages, was nevertheless traversed by foot passengers, who descended into the hollow formed in the sunken road, and ascending on the opposite side. A row of trees on the north side of the lane presented a singular appearance, by their heads closing upon each other. The idea of forming the tunnel was ultimately abandoned, and the present arch constructed ; it was opened on the 21st of August, 1813.

During the progress of the works, a vast number

of fossil shells, sharks' teeth, palates, and scales of different fish were discovered; also fossil wood and fruits, and a peculiar resinous substance, which emits an odour, when heated, and melts into a limpid fluid. These remains were found at the depth of about eighty feet from the surface of the earth. They have been classed by N. T. Wetherell, Esq., of Highgate, F.G.S., M.R.C.S., to whom I am indebted for the accurate list subjoined, a paper of which was read on June 13th, 1832, at the Geological Society of London.

The following description of the stratification of Highgate* will not be uninteresting:—"With regard to the stratification of the hill upon which Hampstead and Highgate are situated, there seems every reason to consider it as similar throughout its whole extent; much light has, therefore, been thrown upon the subject by the excavations lately made on the north-east of Highgate, under the directions of the Arch-way Company. The basis of the hill is found to be a vast mound of ferruginous clay, of a dark bluish grey colour; but where it approaches the surface, or is united to the superior stratum, its colour is changed to a yellowish brown. Although no large excavation has been made at Hampstead, sufficient proofs appear of this part of the hill agreeing in its

* Park's *History of Hampstead.*

basis with that which has been explored in the neighbourhood of Highgate. On removing the sand from the heath, the same kind of yellow clay is found immediately beneath it; and both on the northern and southern sides of this termination of the hill, the clay, where it rises to the surface, is used for brick-making.

Whilst removing this clay, to make a proper level for the new road at Highgate, numerous fossils were dug up, which have already been described as belonging to very distant parts of this stratum; and *septaria* (the *Ludi Helmontii* and waxen veins of former writers), which are common to every part of it, were met with in considerable numbers. They also found pieces of wood pierced by the *teredines*, or ship worms, and which had also suffered the changes of bituminization and petrifaction. Pieces of some resinous substance, and the remains of various fruits, totally differing from any vegetable productions known to us in a recent state, were also frequently discovered, and exactly agree with the fossils of Sheppey, and of South End, in Essex. Among the fossil shells which are found here are several of the genus Nautilus, and particularly a large species resembling that which is so abundant in the cliffs of blue clay near Hordwell, in Hampshire."

LIST OF MINERALS AND FOSSILS

FOUND AT THE HIGHGATE ARCHWAY.

ABBREVIATIONS.

r. Signifies that the fossil was rare. *c.* Common. *v. r.* Very rare. *v. c.* Very common.
Phil. Phillips's "Elementary Introduction to Mineralogy."
Brand. Brander's "Fossilia Hantoniensia."
Mag. Nat. Hist. Charlesworth's "Magazine of Natural History."
Min. Con. Sowerby's "Mineral Conchology of Great Britain."
Geol. Tr. "Transactions of the Geological Society of London."
Bowerb. Bowerbank's "History of the Fossil Fruits and Seeds of the London Clay."

MINERALS.

Name.	References to Descriptions or Figures.
Sulphate of Barytes, *v. r.*	Phil., page 183.
Sulphuret of Iron, *v. c.*	Phil., page 217.
Selenite, or Sulphate of Lime, *v. c.*	Phil., page 174; Brand., Pl. ix., F. 123.
Highgate Resin, *r.*	Phil., page 375; *Mag. Nat. Hist.*, vol. 2, page 675.

FOSSILS.

Class.	Genus.	Species.	References.
Annulata	Serpula	crassa, v. r.	*Min. Con.* Vol. 1. Tab. 30.
Conchifera	Teredo	antenautæ, v. c.	——— 102. Fig. 1, 2, 4—8.
	Solen	affinis, r.	——— 3.
	Corbula	globosa, c.	——— 3. Tab. 209, F. 3.
	Tellina	splendens, c.	*Geol. Tr.* 2nd Ser. Vol. 5. Pl. VIII. F. 6.
	Lucina	mitis, v. r.	*Min. Con.* Vol. 6, Tab. 557, F. 1.
	———	Goodhalli, r.	*Geol. Tr.* 2nd Ser. Vol. 5. Pl. VIII. F. 7.
	Astarte	rugata, r.	*Min. Con.* Vol. 4. Tab. 316.
	Venus	tenuistriata, r.	*Geol. Tr.* 2nd Ser. Vol. 5, Pl. VIII. F. 8.
	Cardium	nitens, c.	*Min. Con.* Vol. 1. Tab. 14.
	Arca	impolita, r.	*Geol. Tr.* 2nd Ser. Vol. 5, Pl. VIII. F. 10.
	Pectunculus	decussatus, c.	*Min. Con.* Vol. 1. Tab. 27, F. 1.
	Nucula	similis, r.	——— 2. Tab. 192, F. 3, 4, 10.
	———	minima, r.	——— F. 8, 9.
	———	compressa, r.	*Geol. Tr.* 2nd Ser. Vol. 5. Pl. VIII. F. 14.
	Modiola	subcarinata, v. r.	*Min. Con.* Vol. 3. Tab. 210. F. 1.
	———	depressa, r.	——— 1. Tab. 8.

FOSSILS.—*Continued.*

Class.	Genus.	Species.	References.
Conchifera—*cont.*	Modiola	elegans, c.	*Min. Con.* Vol. 1. Tab. 9.
	Pinna	affinis, r.	——— 4. Tab. 313. Fig. 2.
	———	arcuata, r.	——— 3.
	Avicula	media, r.	——— 1. Tab. 2.
	———	papyracea, v. r.	*Geol. Tr.* 2nd Ser. Vol. 5. Pl. VIII. F. 16.
	Pecten	corneus, v. r.	*Min. Con.* Vol. 3. Tab. 204.
	Anomia	lineata, v. r.	——— 5. Tab. 425.
	Lingula	tenuis, v. r.	——— 1. Tab. 19. F. 3.
Mollusca	Bulla	constricta, r.	*Min. Con.*, Vol. 5. Tab. 464. F. 2.
	———	attenuata, r.	——— F. 3.
	Neretina	concava, v. r.	——— 4. Tab. 385. F. 5.
	Natica	glaucinoides, v. c.	——— 1. Tab. 5.
			——— 5. Tab. 479. F. 4.
	———	similis, r.	——— 1. Tab. 5.
	Vermetus	Bognoriensis, v. c.	——— 6. Tab. 596. F. 1—3.
	Dentalium	nitens, c.	——— 1. Tab. 70. F. 1, 2.
	———	incrassatum, c.	——— 79. F. 3, 4.

FOSSILS.—*Continued.*

Class.	Genus.	Species.	References.
Mollusca.—*cont.*	Scalaria	reticulata, v. r.	*Min. Con.* Vol. 6. Tab. 577. F. 5.
	Solarium	patulum, c.	——— 1. Tab. 11.
	Trochus	extensus, r.	——— 3. Tab. 278. F. 2, 3.
	Turritella	conoidea, v. r.	——— 1. Tab. 51. F. 1, 4, 5.
	Pleurotoma	prisca, r.	——— 4. Tab. 386.
	———	lævigata, r.	——— 387. F. 3.
	———	fusiformis, v. r.	——— 1.
	———	acuminata, r.	——— 2. Tab. 146. F. 4.
	Fusus	bifasciatus, v. r.	——— 3. Tab. 228.
	———	tuberosus, v. r.	——— 229. F. 1.
	———	curtus, v. r.	——— 2. Tab. 199. F. 5.
	———	interruptus, r.	——— 3. Tab. 304.
	———	trilineatus, c.	——— 1. Tab. 35. F. 4, 5.
	———	regularis, c.	——— 2. Tab. 187. F. 2.
			——— 5. Tab. 423. F. 1.
	———	complanatus, c.	——— F. 2, 3.
	———	coniferus, r.	——— 2. Tab. 187. F. 1.

FOSSILS.—*Continued.*

Class.	Genus.	Species.	References.
Mollusca.—*cont.*	Pyrula	nexilis, r.	*Min. Con.* Vol. 4. Tab. 331.
	———	Greenwoodii, c.	——— 5. Tab. 498.
	Triton	argutus, c.	——— 4. Tab. 344.
	Murex	frondosus, r.	——— 5. Tab. 416. F. 3.
	———	cristatus, r.	——— 3. Tab. 230. F. 1, 2.
	———	coronatus, c.	——— F. 3.
	———	minax, v. r.	——— 229. F. 2.
	Typhis	muticus, r.	——— 2. Tab. 189. F. 6, 7.
	Rostellaria	lucida, v. c.	——— 1. Tab. 91. F. 1—3.
	———	macroptera, r.	———— 3. Tab. 298. ——— 299. ——— 300.
	———	Sowerbyi, r.	——— 4. Tab. 349. F. 4.
	Cassidaria	striata, r.	——— 1. Tab. 6.
	———	carinata, c.	———
	Buccinum	junceum, r.	——— 4. Tab. 375. F. 1.
	Cancellaria	lævіuscula, c.	——— Tab. 361. F. 1.
	Auricula	turgida, r.	——— 2. Tab. 163. F. 4.

FOSSILS.—*Continued.*

Class.	Genus.	Species.	References.
Mollusca.—*cont.*	Auricula - -	simulata, c. - -	*Min. Con.* Vol. 2. Tab. 163. F. 5, 6, 7, 8.
	Acteon - -	elongatus, r. -	——— 5. Tab. 460. F. 3.
	Voluta - -	nodosa, c. - -	——— 4. Tab. 399. F. 2.
	Cypræa - -	oviformis, v. r. -	——— 1. Tab. 4.
	Conus - -	concinnus, r. -	——— 3. Tab. 302.
	Beloptera - -	anomala, v. r. -	——— 6. Tab. 591. F. 2.
	Nautilus - -	imperialis, c. -	——— 1. Tab. 1.
	——— - -	ziczac, v. r. -	———
Crustacea - -	Cancer - -	Leachii, r. - -	Konig.
*Pisces - -	Squalus, *c.* - -		

* Teeth, Palates, Vertebræ, Scales, &c., of Sharks and other fish were also discovered.

PLANTÆ.

Nipadites umbonatus, *v. r.* - - -	Bowerb. Pl. 1.
——— clavatus, *v. r.* - - -	——— 3. Fig. 4, 5, 6.
Wetherellia variabilis, *r.* - - -	——— 12.

Besides the Fossils contained in this List there are others which have not yet been figured.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTION.

This was established in the year 1838, for the promotion of useful and scientific knowledge, under the direction of a President, Vice-Presidents, and a Committee. The building consists of a theatre, adapted for exhibitions, and a reading-room, in which the advantages of a library and museum can be enjoyed. Connected with the building are apartments for the librarian.

There can be but one opinion as to the usefulness of these institutions, when placed under judicious management.

CONCLUDING REMARKS,

AND

ADDENDA.

The reader has now been conducted through a detail of the principal events of a period occupying upwards of eight centuries, the earlier records of which, although not compiled and preserved with the care of later years, nevertheless furnish ample proofs that a large extent of Highgate and the contiguous country formed the Great Park at the time of the Norman Conquest.

To look back to a still more remote period for historical facts would be proportionally interesting, for the discovery of scales of sharks, teeth, and antediluvian curiosities afford indubitable testimony that the ocean at one time extended far into Middlesex, without making more especial reference to the Deluge, which occurred about 4190 years since.

Nothing, prior to the tenth century, appears to have been noticed by any writers; nor is this surprising, when it is known that Fitz Stephen, one of

the oldest topographers, and whose *Survey of the Metropolis* was written in Latin, between 1170 and 1182,* refers to the clack of mills near London, and the immense forests beyond them, beautified with woods and groves.† Let it be remembered, also, that printing was not brought into general use until the year 1474, when William Caxton, probably encouraged by the learned Thomas Milling, then Abbot of the Almonry, at Westminster, produced *The Game and Play of the Chesse,* the first work ever printed in this kingdom.‡

Highgate must, therefore, have been almost unimportant, when it is acknowledged that London itself was only first built nearly 3000 years since. A Northamptonshire Paper, speaking of Old London, states,"This antient and famous City of London, was

* Printed in 1772.

† Forest deaforested, A. D. 1218, in the reign of King Henry III. Maitland's *History of London,* p. 78. Lord Littleton, vol. III., p. 274, observes that Fitz Stephen also takes notice "that it was full of yew trees, the growth of which was particularly encouraged in those days, and for many succeeding ages, because the wood of them was esteemed the best for making bows." Yews there were probably many amongst the other trees, for the reasons which his Lordship assigns. Some very old stumps of yews may still be found at Ken Wood.

‡ In 1471, he printed a work at Cologne, translated by himself from the French, entitled, *The Recuyel of the Historyes of Troye,* the first book printed in the English language.

founded by Brute the Trojan, in the year of the world 2832, and before the nativity of our Saviour Christ 1130 years, so that since the first building it is 2972 years; it was afterwards repaired and enlarged by King Lud, from whom Ludgate derived its name."

In the absence, then, of any records, it is not inconsistent to suppose that, prior to the tenth century, this place scarcely possessed a name, or was more distinctly designated than forming a portion of one of those extensive uncultivated forests often spoken of as being in the vicinity of ancient towns; in all probability, it might have extended as far as Verulum. However this may be, it is evident a small part only of the forest of Middlesex remains, and that is comprised in the Ken Wood estate.

A portion of Highgate being in the parish of Islington, the following extract from the *Doomsday Book* will not be devoid of interest:—"The Canons of St. Paul's hold two hides in Isendone. The land is one carucate and a half, on which there is only one plough; but another might be kept half employed. There are three villanes, who hold a virgate of land, and there is pasture for the cattle of the town." It is not improbable that the ploughed land spoken of was contiguous to the road now called Hornsey Lane.

The discovery of the scite of the Bishop's Palace or Castle is peculiarly important, and affords food for abundant reflection. The fact of its being taken down, and the materials employed in constructing the church at Hornsey is worthy of note, as applicable to that rural and pleasant village.

In further testimony of the remarkable occurrences alluded to in page 15, the following accounts have been recorded by other authors, namely:—

"The Duke of Gloucester calling together secretly the Earls of Arundell, Warwick, and Darby, that were in like danger of condemnation, if they provided not the more speedily, he discovered to them the matter; they therefore gathered their armies together, determined to talk with the King upon the premises. Contrarily the King for his party did deliberate how he might take each of them by themselves out of the way; and first he sent to the Castle of Rigate, where the Earl of Arundell lay, the Earl of Northumberland, with many others, to arrest him, who perceiving a great number of men of war about him, fearing to do that he was commanded, departed without doing his errand for which he came; after whom there were sent many that by night should have taken him, or have slaine him; but a messenger sent from the

Duke of Glocester prevented their coming, that caused him to ride all night, so that in the morning he was come to Haringey, having passed with his army 30 miles, not without great travaile, where he found assembled the Duke of Glocester and the Earl of Warwick, with a great power of men. The King being informed of this assembly in Harnessey Wood, as is said, demanded of his familiars what was to be done in this case; but in the end, by the mediation of them that came betwixt them, the matter was brought to an issue.*

Likewise, as under :—

"The Earl of Arundell, admonished by the Duke of Glocester of his peril of remaining at Ryegate, in Surrey, escapeth in post to Harringey, where the Duke of Glocester and Earl of Warwick had store of people."†

On comparing the events of those days, and the consequent movements and commotions in Harringay Park, with the present quietude of Highgate, the contrast is great indeed.

Mousewell also claims its share of notice, considering how little remains to denote its former attraction, the hill of Muswell only being known

* Stow's *Annales*, 1631.

† John Speed's *History of Great Britain*.

to us. Stow mentions a church at Muswell Hill, which probably stood on the ground belonging to Clerkenwell; he says, "So much of the church which remaineth, for one great isle thereof fell down, serveth as a parish church of St. John, not only for the tenements and near inhabitants, but also as is aforsayde for all up to Highgate, Holwell, &c."

Connected with Muswell were the pilgrims and hermits, the originators of the small chapel at Highgate, afterwards so much enlarged for public worship, and of the improvements made by that peculiar sect in the road between Highgate and Islington.

A more original version of the formation of this road than is already noticed in page 12 appears in Fuller's *Worthies*—thus: "A nameless hermite, dwelling in the hermitage, where now the school is, on his own cost caused gravel to be digg'd in the top of Hygate Hill, where now is a fair *pond of water*, and therewith made a *causeway* from Hygate to Islington: *a two-handed charity*, providing water on the hill, where it was wanting, and cleanesse in the vale, which before, especially in winter, was passed with much molestation."—Vol. 2, page 42.

It is not improbable the following may also refer

to this road, namely:—"Richard Cloudesley, by will, dated 1517, left £20, to mend the road between Highgate and Ring Cross,* and an additional £20, if that should not be sufficient."

The following is also an extract from the will of Richard Cloudesley, of Islington, dated 13th Jan., 9th Henry VIII., A. D. 1517:—"Item: I give and bequeath to the church of St. James, Clerkenwell, the churches of St. Pancras, Hornsey, Finchley, and Hampstead, each two torches, price xivs.; and two poor men of the same parishes two gowns, price the piece vis. viiid. Item: I give and bequeath to every parish priest of the churches aforesaid xxd. a-piece, to y^e^ intent that they shall pray for me by name openly in their churches every Sunday, and to pray their parishioners to pray for me, and forgive me, as I forgive them and all the world."†

The next in order is that singularly-constructed arch gate‡ and the park gate, which perfectly identify two of the entrances to the Great Park and the Bishop's Castle.

The ambitious projects of Edward the First are

* The Broadway, near the west end of Duval Lane.

† Nelson's *History of Islington*, extracted from *The London Registry*.

‡ For reference to an original painting of this ancient gate and part of the old Gatehouse, I am indebted to Mr. Charles Groves.

historically recorded by Camden, and as admirably narrated in illustrative detail by an authoress of much later date.* Extracts from the interesting work of the latter, referring, as it does, to Highgate, must have their due proportion of interest:—The valorous attempts of William Wallace to deliver his country from that which was deemed in Scotland the oppression of foreigners, so strongly excited the vengeance of Edward, that he rested not till, by the treachery of Sir John Monteith, he succeeded in having him beheaded on Tower-hill, in 1305. The remains of Wallace were then secretly removed, and deposited in the chapel of the lodge of Gilbert Earl of Gloucester, the son-in-law of Edward the First. Robert Bruce, another Scottish chief, in considerable power, and a devoted friend and adherent of Wallace, was the next object of vengeance; but he succeeded in evading his pursuers, by remaining at Lodge Hill, where he was concealed as a Carmelite. Another act of treachery had well nigh placed him also in the hands of his enemy, for a letter betraying his place of concealment was read aloud by the King, in the accidental presence of Gloucester, whom the King

* Miss Jane Porter's *Scottish Chiefs*, whose accurate tracings of these events deserve an historical appellation, instead of that of a romance.

addressed with a suspicious smile, saying, in a low voice, "In case you should know this new rebel's lurking-place, presume not to leave this room till he is brought before me. See to your obedience, Ralph, or your head shall follow Wallace's."

The King instantly withdrew; and the Earl, aware that search would be made through all his houses, sought in his own mind for some expedient to apprise Bruce of his danger. To write in the presence-chamber was impossible; to deliver a message in a whisper would be hazardous, for most of the surrounding courtiers, seeing the frown with which the King had left the apartment, marked the commands he gave the Marshal: "Be sure that the Earl of Gloucester quits not this room till I return."

In the confusion of his thoughts, the Earl turned his eye on Lord Montgomery, who had only arrived that very morning from an embassy to Spain. He had heard with unutterable horror the fate of Wallace; and extending his interest in him to those whom he loved, had arranged with Gloucester to accompany him that very evening to pledge his friendship to Bruce. To Montgomery, then, as the only man acquainted with his secret, he turned, and taking his spurs off his feet, and pulling out a purse of gold, he said aloud, and with as easy an air as he could

assume, "Here, my Lord Montgomery, as you are going directly to Highgate, I will thank you to call at my lodge; put these spurs and this purse into the hands of the groom we spoke of; he will know what use to make of them." He then turned negligently on his heel, and Montgomery quitted the apartment.

The apprehension of this young Lord was not less quick than the invention of his friend. He guessed that the Scottish prince was betrayed; and to render his escape the less likely to be traced (the ground being wet, and liable to retain impression), before he went to the lodge he dismounted in the adjoining wood, and with his own hands reversed the iron on the feet of the animal he had provided for Bruce. He then proceeded to the house, and found the object of his mission, disguised as a Carmelite, and in the chapel, paying his vesper adorations to the Almighty Being, on whom his whole dependance hung. Uninfluenced by the robes he wore, his was the devotion of the soul; and not unaptly at such an hour, came one to deliver him from a danger which, unknown to himself, was then within a few minutes of seizing its prey.

Montgomery entered, and being instantly recognised by Bruce, the ingenuous prince never doubting a noble heart, stretched out his hand to him. "I take it," returned the Earl, "only to give it a parting

grasp. Behold these spurs and purse, sent to you by Gloucester! you know their use. Without further observation, follow me." Montgomery was thus abrupt because, as he had left the palace, he had heard the Marshals give orders for different military detachments to search every residence of Gloucester for the Earl of Carrick; and he did not doubt that the party despatched to Highgate were now mounting the hill.

Bruce, throwing off his cassoc and cowl, again appeared in complete armour; and after bending his knee for a moment on the stone which covered the remains of Wallace, he followed his friend from the chapel, through a solitary path in the park, to the centre of the wood; Montgomery pointed to the horse. Bruce grasped the hand of his faithful conductor; "I go, Montgomery," said he, "to my kingdom; but its crown shall never clasp my brows till the remains of Wallace return to their country; and whether peace or the sword restore them to Scotland, still shall a king's, a brother's, friendship unite my heart to Gloucester and to you." As he spoke, he vaulted into his saddle; and receiving the cordial blessings of Montgomery, touched his good steed with his pointed rowels, and was out of sight in an instant.*

* Miss Porter, in a note, states, that in the relation of this incident Buchanan names Montgomery as the friend who apprised Bruce of his danger. Hollinshed attributes it to Gloucester.

Thus it is manifest that the Castle, or Palace, of the Bishops of London (which existed prior to the time of the Norman Conquest, and from whence, we are informed by Lysons, no Episcopal Act appeared to have been dated later than the year 1306) was, as Camden likewise records, the Lodge at Highgate of the Earl of Gloucester in that year. Beyond question, in this place the remains of Wallace were temporarily secreted, and from thence were ultimately restored, through the unceasing zeal of his adherents, to the country of his birth. The same Lodge was also the refuge of Bruce, the scenes of many stirring events during the distractions, elsewhere noticed, of 1386, 1387, and 1397, and of the supposed necromantic conspiracy against the person of King Henry the 6th. It probably remained in the Gloucester family till its removal for erecting the Church at Hornsey.

The extraordinary history and progress of the renowned Whittington has constituted for juveniles a store of useful narrative; its interest is of that peculiar nature not likely to be easily diminished. So singular, indeed, was the whole course of this man's life, that had it not been thoroughly authenticated, it might almost have been considered a fiction.

The following account of the Whittington alms-

houses is from the report of the Parliamentary Commissioners, published in 1838 :—

" Sir Richard Whittington, by his will, bearing date Sept. 5th, 1421, and proved in the Court of Hustings, devised to his executors his tenements in the parish of St. Andrew, near Castle Baynard, and in the parishes of St. Michael Bassishaw, and St. Botolph without Bishopsgate."

Under the above will, the executors, John Coventry, John Carpenter, and William Grove, founded a college of priests, called Whittington College, near Paternoster Row, which was dissolved under the Act of Edward VI., and an almshouse, called Whittington's Almshouse.

It appears that, in 1822, the Mercers' Company having about £6,600 in hand from the estates of Sir R. Whittington, commenced the present almshouses, near the Highgate Archway. For this purpose, they accepted a lease, bearing date 1st January, 1823, of a piece of ground near Upper Holloway, in the parish of Islington, for 999 years from Michaelmas then last, at the yearly rent of £120.

A piece of land opposite the houses, containing 1A. 0R. 2P., has been taken of the Archway Company for 999 years, at the rent of £35 ; and the sum paid for the buildings in 1822 and three following years was :—

£	s.	d.	
13,494	2	10	to the builders.
1,534	1	5	extra fittings.
1,954	4	0	solicitors' and surveyors' charges.
£16,982	8	3	

The houses contain apartments for the tutor and 24 almspeople. The tutor is in holy orders, and receives £125 per annum, besides his proportion of other gifts.

The inmates are single women, above the age of 55 years, not having freehold property to the amount of £20, or other property to the amount of £30 per annum; they receive a yearly stipend of £30 each, besides other gifts, with the advantage of medical attendance, and the assistance of the nurses.

The payments made by the Mercers' Company yearly are as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
To the tutor or master	125	0	0
Matron	54	0	0
Four alms-people from the old houses, £33 12*s.* each	134	8	0
Ditto allowance of £5 5*s.* each	21	0	0
To 24 alms-people, at £30 each	720	0	0
Nurse	40	0	0
A night nurse, 5*s.* a-week	13	0	0
Gardener, clerk, &c.	65	2	0
Gatekeeper, 11*s.* per month	6	12	0
Apothecary, yearly	63	0	0
New River Company	30	0	0
	£1272	2	0

Of the scite of the Lazar House, which was probably one of the many religious establishments seized upon and demolished by Henry the Eighth, it is hoped some facts may still be discovered. That such an hospital did exist, is beyond question, for Tanner, in his *Notitia Monastica*, states, "one William Pool, yeoman of the crown, founded the hospital below on the hill in the reign of King Edward the Fourth;" and, in a note, adds, that "being stricken with leprosy, he built an hospital for persons afflicted with the same distemper."

Again, Lewis's *Topographical Dictionary of England* records, "An hospital for lepers was founded on the lower part of Highgate Hill by William Poole, yeoman of the crown, in the reign of Edward the Fourth, which continued untill the reign of Henry the Eighth, and is supposed to have occupied a scite now called Lazaret or Lazarcot Field, near Whittington-stone."

Likewise in the will of Richard Cloudysley, dated 13th of January, 1517, appears the following sentence: "I leave & bequeath to the poor lazars of Hyegate, to pray for me by name in their bede-role, 6*s.* 8*d.*"

The origin, progress, and present foundation of the Free Grammar School, established as it was soon after the Reformation, still carries out the intentions of the benevolent founder. Since this portion of the history

was in the press, notice of the following important appendage to this school has been kindly forwarded, namely:—"An exhibition of £50 per annum, tenable for three years, open to all the boys of the school, has been recently granted by the governors, to assist in the education of a scholar at either of the Universities of Oxford or Cambridge." For the greater convenience of persons residing at a distance, boarders are taken under the superintendence of the head master.

The print in page 50 is a representation of the Eastern elevation of the "Ladies' Hospital;" it formed one of the buildings, northward of Dorchester House, as appears by a very old print, which was probably annexed to some of the copies of "Silver Drops;" both are without dates; but it has been assumed, in page 58, to have been written in 1666. The Ladies' Hospital was subsequently designated Grove House, that is, after the year 1782. The exact copy of this curious plan gives an excellent elevation of Dorchester House, which was in truth a building of considerable magnitude. With part of its materials Pemberton Row was undoubtedly erected. The plan, in all probability, was drawn by William Blake, to illustrate the object in which he took such intense interest; the abundant remarks and complaints interspersed over the whole face of the print plainly

denote that whilst his zeal was unabated, his best friends withheld their sanction to his scheme from various motives. These explanations, as they must be considered to form a portion of "Silver Drops," are added in elucidation of that singular volume; namely :—

"A DELINEATION of the LADYES HOSPITALL at HIGHGATE.

"The Title (the Ladyes &c) no Diminution, but Honour'd it witness Two Sacred Monuments in their Honour, The Praise of the Vertuous Lady by Solomon, Jediah or the Lords Beloved; the Epistle to the Elect Lady by John the Beloved Disciple.

"This Delineation of a Modell, though in the Dust, as the most moving Petition to Revive the work, and Rescue the Petitioner is humbly Dedicated to those Hono^ble Persons, of what Degree soever, who have by their Contributions at the very time; By their Promises; By their Approbation under their Hands; By their Acceptation of Small Presents; oblig'd themselves, I humbly say to God, and not to Man in so Pious a work, or who may by their Piety, and Charity, become favourers of it. By W.B.

Who at, first, and ever since Own'd himself only the most Humbly Petitioner for so Great a Work,

and yet when he first Designd it, was worth 600^{l}, in a full Trade and free from any Incumbring Debt; But by Provision for his Family; By Purchases and Buildings for this Work, By an Essay of the Design, in the Maintenance of Children at this School, above two years, By Presents to persons of Honour, and Piety hath Expended 5000^{l} & was for Debts contracted, only for this Hospitall, and well enough Secured; Seiz'd, Imprison'd, above Two Years, Just at the Height of his Expence, before his Receipt of the Promised Assistances, to have Repay'd Him and Enabled the Work.

"All these so nigh together are fronted by a Pleasure Green or *Square*.

"This Petitioner was never disloyall, but did some good servis, as may apper by a Noble Earl, and the late Duke of Albermarl^{e} hand and seal.

"Yet he cannot but think, the hand of God hath been against his Son for being Persuaded, to Oppose this so good a design, as wel as Afflictions in many familys, who should have helpt in y^{e} buisiness.

"Dorchester House, Mortgag'd 1200—cost 1700 worth 2000 to Buying and four sold for this design.

"H—This Dorchester House Intended for Mayden Children II, where may be Contrived, in a long Appartment, a Hall under, and two Storyes of Lodgings over of 130 foot long KKfts walks, and Grounds, ten Acres; where Tenements for Cityzens Summers Reception, might have rais'd a good Revenue to the Hospitall: For the sake of courting this and the Mansion House from it, the whole Design was Ravag'd, and my Family set against me to Obstruct all Charity, keeping me in Prison to force the Sale of all for the Advantage of 2 or 3 Mortgagees.

"There are 6 Tenements now built, besides theres inviting ground for 10. or 12. more with Gardens, if any of the 6, Parishis would buy, or build an house, as a Rent for thier Poor, it might probably cause ten times more, to be built, or given to thier Poor, it being so much in the eye of the Charitable Gentry and so as all debts and mortgages might be paid of, 23 or 24,00 would do, the buildings, Land and houses being still worth three times the money, for this design an equitable Title in me, to dispose of all, as firm as the Earth, on which it stands and hope it will be so Judg'd. so that these Parishes will likely never have a better Opportunity to do their Children good whilst the Hills remain, and let this

be as a Memoriall to hang in your houses against such as have or would betray it.

"And a further observation of Providence &c. But yet cannott but hope, the Rever^{d} Doct^{rs} will perswad the Mortgagees to take y^{r} just dues or equity enforce it.

"No building ever abused like this, and yet reported to be faln down, and I madd to discourage all assistance.

"This, long building, Mortgagd 150. appris'd moderately at 940. to bring this design double EE this house and ground, Morgg: 560 cost 900 worth for this much more.

"CC. The Buildings Erected for the School House with its two halls Its Lodgings about DD Its well form'd School Its Green for Recreation EE The Mansion House of the Petitioner first only a Sumer's Recess from London, which having that great, and noble City, with its numerous Childhood, under view gave the first thought, to him of so great a Design: Intended now for Lodgings of Retyrement for Such as by His Mat^{ies} Favour might be Governers of the Hospitall.

" FF Its Gardens to train up some Youth to that Service:

" GG. Its Grounds being 8 Acres: all adjoyning to the house.

" All these Dedicated by a Solemn Devotion to God, and cannot be Andniaz'd, and Sapphiraed, being so uncontrouertible a Good purpose without their Sin.

Tis humbly pray'd, that such as may be willing, to Subscribear yet any thing Subscribed, towards Retriveing or Raising y^s^ Charitable work, would send to y^e^ Reverend Doct^r^ Lecturer, Churchwarden, or Vestry of St. Gylses St. Clements St. Paul's, or the Savoy.

" If S^r^ Francis Pemberton, Fran. Blakenny Bro: M^r^ Will^m^ Ashurst, Draper, who are the Mortgagees would yet comply all might go Immediately forward, with some 100^lb^ annual advantage to the Town of Highgate.

" O Lord, who hast taught us, that all our doings without Charity, are nothing worth, send thy Holy Ghost, and pour into our hearts that most excellent gift of Charity, the very bond of Peace, and of all vertues, without which whosoever Liveth, is accounted dead before thee, grant this for thy only Son, Iesus Christ his sake Amen.

"But truer Charity was never Indeavoured towards your Children, since the Parishes were in being.

"Pray Gentlemen of the Vestryes peruse your Paper in a Frame given you in the year 82.

If the Reverend docters with y^e^ Vestrys would be so Semaritanly kind as to apoint one to Solicite for this in each Parish it mig^t^ be a Soul Mercy, to their poor Children, and even raise this to the perpetual Praise of our Most excellent Religion."

HIGH GATE HOUSE.

The enthusiastic spirit with which this hospital for children was established, and the curious incidents connected with it, although of but short duration, are well worthy of notice and imitation.

D. B.'s remarks on *Silver Drops* (page 59), as to the minister or lecturer are fully borne out by the fact, that Henry Hurst, M.A., Fellow of Merton College, Oxford, who was noted as a smart disputant, and was generally respected in London as a preacher, besides his constant preaching in his own parish, had a weekly lecture at Highgate, in 1667. He took great pains in instructing the rising generation. A reference to pages 56 and 58 shews the hospital to have been in existence in 1667; and it is not

presumptuous to suppose that Henry Hurst was the minister or lecturer there.

Of remarkable buildings few remain to denote the antiquity of Highgate; but such as are noticed deserve the attention of those who delight in ancient research. Nelson, in his *History of Islington*, says, "At the top of Maiden Lane, is Highgate Hill, whereon stand many large and commodious houses, in a very salubrious air, and enjoying the most delightful prospects. The beauty and healthfulness of this place has for centuries been the theme of eulogium of our poetical and other writers."

Some notice has already been made of the extensive views from a few of the lofty mansions on the hill; but there is one position from which the pedestrian can survey in unbroken distance an extent of scenery unequalled even from the summit of Richmond or any part of the chain of hills which stretch from east to west through Kent, Sussex or Hampshire, and from whose promontories travellers are accustomed justly to extol the magnificent scenery. The spot alluded to is immediately in the rear of the residence of Mark Beauchamp Peacock, Esq., from whence may be viewed the River Thames for a considerable extent, the Kent and Essex hills, distant villages, with

occasional steeples, and particularly, in the foreground, the rural and delightful village of Hornsey, with its lately re-constructed neat and commodious parish-church.

Respecting Lauderdale House, an armorial shield of John, Duke of Lauderdale and Anne, his first wife, daughter and co-heiress of Alexander, Earl of Hume, was discovered during the progress of some repairs there;* the Duke died 24th August, 1682, and was buried at Hadington. At the same period was discovered an Epistle, of which the following is a literal copy, addressed to Lady Dorothy Hobart, who, in all probability, resided in 1626 at the House, previous to its becoming the seat of the Duke of Lauderdale. The allusion elsewhere made to the baptism, at Highgate, of Nathaniel, the son of Sir Henry Hobart, justifies this conclusion:—

"*To the honorable and my most noble and singular good Lady the Lady Dorothy Hobarte at Highgate.*

" MAY IT PLEASE Y^R^ LADISHIPP,

" I received y^r^ La: lre w^h^ Mr. Burtons lre inclosed upon my retorne home from Westridghill about two of the clocke this afternoone, it being the

* About 25 years since, by Mr. Gittins, to whom I am indebted for reference to a description of it, as well as for an inspection of the letter to Lady Dorothy Hobart.

last day of the terme w^ch occasioned the Judges to sitt somewhat the longer.

"I presently wayted on my Lady Fraunces & prsented y^r La. Love unto her & yo^r earnest desire to heare to her health; She recommends her love to y^r La: and gives y^u very many thankes for sending to her and sayes she has not ben well theise three or fower dayes and had a very ill night this last night And this day she had taken some phisicke & is very ill all this day, but whether it be her disease or the operation of her phisicke that is the cause thereof she knowes not—I found her sitting up in her chamber and w^h D^r Hervey w^h her who desired me to comend his humble service to y^r La:—

"S^r—Richardson was this day sworne Chiefe Justice of the Comon Pleas: my Lord Keeper in his Speech tould him that he was now to succeed one in that place who was as noble just, upright honest and as worthy a Judge & as patient hearer as ever satt in that place and therefore he had a good example to follow w^h many other good speeches w^h were to longe to relate & to tedious for y^r La: to read wherefre w^h tendder of my humble duety and service to y^r La. I take my leave & rest

"Y^r La. most bounden Servant

"R. Glover.

"St. Barthollomewes

"28 Feb. 1626"

The Lady Dorothy Hobart (to whom this letter was addressed) was the daughter of Sir Robert Bell, of Beaupre Hall, Norfolk, Knt., Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, and widow of Sir Henry Hobart, of Plomstead and Blickling, Norfolk, Bart., Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas.

And the Lady Frances alluded to was their youngest daughter, Mrs. Hewet, who died 21st May, 1632, and was buried at Highgate.

Sir Henry Hobart was ancestor of the Hobarts, of Blickling, Earls of Buckinghamshire.

The awful visitations of 1665 and 1666, and the uses to which a portion of this neighbourhood was applied form matter of some interest.

The remarkable characters who at various times have resided upon and been connected with this spot shew it was formerly selected as a place of residence for many of the nobility, and men of learning and genius. In addition to those already noticed, are the following:—

"Thomas Westfield, born in 1513, was native and scholar of St. Mary's, in the Isle of Ely. His good virtues recommended him to Hornsey, near London, and his faithfulness and success opened his way to St. Bartholomew the Great, in London.

"Thomas Westfield made not that wearisome which should be welcome, never keeping his glass,

except upon extraordinary occasions, more than a quarter of an hour; he made not that common which should be precious, either by the coarseness or cursoriness of his matter. He never, though almost 50 years a preacher, went up into the pulpit but he trembled, and never preached before the King but once, and then he fainted."*

The Rev. Edward Yardley, Archdeacon of Cardigan, was preacher at Highgate Chapel from 1731 to 1769. He published a work on the *Genealogies of Christ*, beginning in St. Matthew and Luke.

The singular custom of swearing on the horns has been subject of enquiry and quotation in almost every part of these dominions; it is still occasionally adopted, and from its humourous and harmless nature, is probably more free from reprehension than many other customs of ancient origin; the frequency of its performance has, however, been materially lessened since the formation of the archway road, which diverted from the village the great traffic between the northern counties and the metropolis.

In the year 1814, the road over Finchley Common called, in the work from which this notice is taken, the Middle North Road, was impassable,

* Stowe's *Annales*.

in consequence of the great fall of snow, and 200 men were employed to clear it away, and five or six stage-coaches were drawn up at the Red Lion.

I am indebted for the following account of the Presbyterian Ministry and Chapel to the kindness of Joshua Wilson, Esq., of Highbury Terrace, namely:—

The chapel was founded about the year 1662, as it appears. William Ruthband was the preacher; he had been ejected, by the Act of Uniformity, from a living in Essex; he died Oct., 1695.

Thomas Sleigh, ordained June, 1701, was minister in 1715; he died Feb. 28th, 1747-8.

George Hardy, from Farnham, Surrey, was minister in 1755, and died at Highgate, Jan. 25th, 1770.

David Williams left in 1773.

Rochmont Barbauld was minister one year; removed to Palsgrave, Suffolk.

Joseph Towers, LL.D., chosen minister in 1774; removed to Newington Green, 1778.

Abraham Gregson, came in 1778; died young.

Samuel Tice.

John Baptist Pike, M.D.

Alexander Crombie, LL.D.

After this gentleman left, the chapel appears to

have been shut up for several years from 1798. It was re-opened Sep. 28th, 1806, under the auspices of the Unitarian Fund; the pulpit was supplied for some time by preachers in connection with that fund; and, about 1814, it was disposed of to the Baptists.

Under the head of charitable benefactions, have been noticed the names of many individuals who contributed in various modes to the emergencies of their own and subsequent times; nor must it be omitted here to record the fact, that there can scarcely be named a place similarly circumstanced where the wants of the poor are more freely and unostentatiously relieved than in this hamlet; to the credit of all classes, a just appeal to their benevolence has seldom been known to fail.

"Then constant Faith and holy Hope shall die:
One lost in certainty, and one in joy;
Whilst thou, more happy power, fair Charity,
Triumphant sister, greatest of the three,
Thy office and thy nature still the same:
Lasting thy lamp, and unconsumed thy flame."

MATHEW PRIOR.

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Steam-press of W. H. Cox, 5, Great Queen-street

TYPOGRAPHICAL ERRATA.

Pages 17 and 28, instead of "speculam," read *specula*.
Page 28, in 9th line, instead of "was," read *were*.
Page 38, in 22nd line, read *after*.